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THE WASHINGTON BEE

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OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

My dear Mr. Cortelyou—

You have no doubt read my last letter by now and digested its contents. I said that I would retail a few broken promises the Republican party made to the colored voter which, no doubt, may interest you. Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Cortelyou, that the colored Republican voter is like a young man starting out to court a young woman, and what promises he makes to her, if she would only reciprocate his affections? Courtship with a sedate young lady is very pleasant, Mr. Cortelyou, especially when you are in earnest. This depends altogether to what extent your affections are reciprocated. If she is stubborn, you become the more persistent by making all kinds of promises. O! you will tell the sweet maiden how much you will do for her if she will only become your wife. When I was courting, Mr. Cortelyou, we had no automobiles. I had to flash before the maiden's eye a single-horse team, as many do now who cannot afford an automobile. Of course, many keep their promises, but many thousand break them after they have won the affections of their eyes. After the emancipation of the slaves, do you know that they were promised forty acres and a mule? The poor slave was persuaded for over forty years to love and respect the Republican party. He gave up his life in battle to uphold, Mr. Cortelyou, the flag of a great republic and to perpetuate a party that has now deserted him. For over forty years, the colored citizen, my dear Mr. Cortelyou, has followed blindly the leaders of a party from whom they have expected better treatment. Like a young maid who first meets her lover, and after years of false promises and ill treatment she is forced to appeal to the courts for succor. The lot of the colored citizen is somewhat different. He has appealed to the court of last resort only to be told that he has no rights that traitors are bound to respect. Is this not true, Mr. Cortelyou? Point to one promise the Republican party has kept since the emancipation of the slave. He has been obedient to the laws of the republic and willing and ready at all times to obey his country's call. Oh! Mr. Cortelyou, do you think that your administration has dealt fairly toward the colored citizen? Turn your eyes South and look at the horrible picture in Atlanta, Ga. Read the State Constitutions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern States. Do you think that the English Government would allow such conditions to exist? You are the National Chairman of a party whose principles have heretofore been, equality of citizenship. What have you to say now of the principles of your party? You might as well confront the evils that now exist as at any other time. You have dodged these questions long enough, which has caused so much indifference among the friends of liberty. The cause for whilh John Brown fought, Sumner advocated, and Garrison died, Mr. Cortelyou, is now a mockery to our civilization.

You continue to tell us that the Democractic party is the historic enemy of the colored man. I know that; but, in many instances, many Democrats are more favorably disposed toward the colored man than many Republicans are under this administration. Why don't your administration remedy the evil? Take many of your Government Departments, and see how some of our most refined and polished colored scholars are "Jim crowed." I had a talk, a few days ago, with Mr. Sullivan, the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, relative to the "Jim Crow" corner in one portion of his department. I said to him that I did not believe that he knew it. To my surprise, Mr. Cortelyou, I was informed by him that he knew it. You can imagine my feelings. Mr. Sullivan informed me that the two races are satisfied and are doing well. There is no friction now in the dressing rooms of the two races, and if I changed it now, Mr. Sullivan said there might be a friction. I said to him that when the late Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce was nominated Register of the Treasury the Secretary of that department was informed, Mr. Sullivan, that the white clerks declared that they would not work under the colored Register. The Secretary sent for all the white clerks in that department and said:

"I understand that many of you, if not all of you, decline to work under the colored Register of the Treasury. If this is true, I am ready to accept the resignation of all." They left the Secretary, I told Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Cortelyou, none resigned, a few were taken sick, but none died. I understand, said Mr. Sullivan, that they are all doing well now. I will say, Mr. Cortelyou, that the new chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will not permit any colored employe to be imposed upon. He will give them a "square deal," which is more than I can say for your Chief Executive and the Republican party. That "door of hope" of which your chief has talked so much about, Mr. Cortelyou, seemed to have been closed to the colored citizen. I am tired of so many letters being written, appealing to the consciences of the oppressors of the colored citizen. I am tired of so much silent conscience. Nations are destroyed and governments are permitted to be turned over. There is but one way for you, Mr. Cortelyou, to go and that way is to follow the Constitution and enforce it.

THE LILLY WHITES

Are encouraged in the South, and the Republicans are ignored. What does this mean? I have heard you say nothing about it. Do you expect to organize a white man's Republican party in that section? Let me tell you, before you go too far: The colored voter in the North is convinced that the colored citizen in the South cannot be used any more to the advantages of the Republican party and now your Congressional Committee is endeavoring to transfer its appeals to the North. The Northern colored vote will in the next election surprise you.

I warn you now, the Northern Democrats have taken a pointer from Tammany Hall, so far as the colored citizen is concerned, and if the Western Democrats continue to do for the colored man as the Democrats are doing in the East, I tell you now, bid farewell to these "hewers of wood and drawers of water." In concluding this letter, Dear Mr. Cortelyou, let me remind you of one more thought. The colored voter, where his vote counts, is dissatisfied. Two small insignificant Bureau officers, such as Recorder of Deeds and Register of the Treasury will not satisfy the Northern colored vote.

You have snubbed Ohio, by turning out the only colored representative, Hon. John P. Green, and the appointmen of a white man, unknown. You have committed a fatal error, Mr. Cortelyou, and until I write again, believe me to be

Yours truly,
The Editor.

JUDGE THOMAS H. ANDERSON.

The many friends and judicial associates of Judge Thomas H. Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia gave him a hearty greeting on his return from his foreign tour. Judge Anderson visited many places of note and saw many things and points of interest. He is one of the most dignified and genial judges that ever occupied the bench of the Supreme Court. He is popular with the bar and highly thought of by the most distinguished statesmen and jurists in the United States. He gives a glowing account of his visit abroad and especially his visit to the Russian parliament. He met kings and queens, statesmen, diplomats and politicians. The Bee welcomes this most learned jurist again to his native land.

AND YE SHALL BE MY WITNESSES.

Rev. J. Andrew Taylor was greeted by a large congregation last Sunday evening at the Second Baptist Church. He took for his text, Acts 1st chapter and 8th verse. "And ye shall be my witnesses." It was one of the most impressive sermons that has ever been delivered by this eloquent divine.

DR. FAIRFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the University Journal.

There is no more fitting time than now to express acknowledgment and gratitude for the splendid and cheerful service rendered by Dr. Fairfield during his short career as Acting President of the University. From a condition of chaos and uneasiness he evolved order and satisfaction in the brief space of five months, and the University is presented to the incoming administration in a healthy condition.

Too much praise cannot be given Dr. Fairfield. In addition to his task as President of the University, he performed his usual duties as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and taught classes daily. The thorough, efficient and easy manner in which he did all this testifies to his administrative ability.

Dr. Fairfield is a Christian gentleman of deep caliber. His sincere friendship to the interests of the University is evident to all the right minded.

READ THE BEE.

What I Saw And Heard

I met the tall and handsome figure of Captain J. W. Lyons a few days ago. The big Republican leader of Georgia has opened law offices in Augusta, Ga., where he will practice law.

I have been wondering to myself how I can get the colored lawyers united. They would be a factor were this to occur. There are some good men among the members of the bar.

My friend, Fountain Peyton, has removed to 1801 4th street, N. W. This keen student of Blackstone will be judge one of these days.

I am amused to see the kickers in the schools find out now that they have made a mistake. I have met superintendent Chancellor and find him to be a man of superior ability. I think he is doing well under the circumstances.

There will be no tears shed if another Captain of the 4th precinct is appointed. Commissioner Macfarland is making a thorough investigation of the circumstances that led to the death of Engineer Murphy.

My friend, Mr. A. F. Boston, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of his marriage last Sunday from two to six P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Boston are two genial persons. They are as happy as two turtle doves.

The colored delegates, that is, those who will be elected to the next National Republican Convention will be either for Senator Foraker or President Fairbanks.

Judge Kimball has returned to the Police Court, and evil doers stand a poor show.

No man who is married to a woman should refuse to support her if she is doing right. The Police Court is crowded with all kinds of prisoners. The wife beater and the wife non-supporter occupies a great deal of the court's time.

There is one thing the court does, and that is, no man escapes who refuses to support his wife and children. I think this is a good law. We have some sad scenes at times. Young women who look like mere children themselves are seen daily in the court, charging their husbands with non-support.

If they are not charged with this offense they are charged with assaults upon their wives.

My friend, Pierre W. Frisby, believes in colored enterprises. He is a thorough race man and a young man who is entitled to the support and encouragement of his people.

There will be an effort to send two white delegates from this city to the next National Republican Convention. When this is attempted the colored Republicans will know it.

Rev. L. B. Moore has returned from Europe highly delighted with his trip. Rev. Moore is a wide-awake individual and before long the teachers' college of Howard University will be the greatest in the country.

The Afro-American Council will have a great meeting in New York City next week. Some of the leading men in the country will be present.

Fairplay.

READ THE BEE.

HON. WM. B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

LAWYERS' RECEPTION

There was a representative gathering of citizens present last Friday evening at Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, of which Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers is pastor. The occasion was a reception to the members of the bar.

Rev. Corrothers is a thorough race man and one who is doing all in his power to build up institutions and professions in which the colored citizen is engaged. The occasion last Friday evening was the first reception tendered to the bar by any public benefactor. The meeting was opened by Rev. Corrothers, who offered prayer and delivered a timely address to the bar. At its conclusion he introduced Mr. W. Calvin Chase, president of the colored bar association, who responded to the timely address of the pastor and introduced the following speakers:

Attorneys Perrie W. Frisby, John W. Patterson, John F. Collins, James Neil, Thomas L. Jones and M. T. Clinkscales.

They delivered fine addresses and at the conclusion of the speeches the members of the bar and invited guests were invited to the lecture room below where refreshments were served.

Rev. Corrothers said:

Gentlemen:—We feel that the affairs of the race are in such a condition as to make it absolutely necessary that those of us who have the interest of the people at heart should unite ourselves as never before to defend the race against all legislative discrimination.

The horrible lynching of three men at Springfield, Mo., who were found afterward to be innocent of the crime charged; the dastardly murder of three men, who were in the custody of the court, at Salisbury, N. C.; the lynching of Johnson at Knoxville, Tenn., as a resentment of Federal interference, the unwarranted and brutal slaughter of our people at Atlanta, Ga.; together with the Jim Crowing of Afro-Americans on street and steam railways in all of the Southern States; the declared intention of disfranchising all the negroes in Georgia by Hoke Smith; the half-hearted and hypocritical way in which our Northern friends are defending us, are the clearest indications that mob violence and race discrimination are on the increase. It appears to me that a tremendous crisis is at hand, which can be averted only by concerted and wise action on our part.

The leaders of our race can no longer close their eyes to this fact.

Self protection and self respect urge us to act in the face of these conditions.

I have invited you gentlemen of the legal fraternity to this reception tonight that I might have an opportunity to say these few words to you, and to give whatever encouragement to you that I can, in the furtherance of your profession.

will aid us in curing this wrong, if we

I have a few suggestions to offer you, after which I will be glad to listen to anything you may have to say in keeping with the purpose of the above.

No. 1. It would be a very great blesing to the race if you gentlemen could see your way clear to sacrifice all personal differences and come together and form yourselves into one strong and well regulated bar association.

No. 2. For the good of your profession, I would suggest to you that you make an effort to rid yourselves of all petty jealousies and combine for the good of yourselves and of your race.

No. 3. I would urge upon you to consider carefully the wisdom of a more intimate and friendly co-operation with the church and ministry for it is hardly possible for you to make the success you deserve without the indorsement of the colored ministry.

No. 4. I want to urge upon you to make money a secondary consideration, and make up your minds to render the best service possible to the people. Remember that the time of sewing must precede the time of reaping. The civil and political condition of your people in this country make it necessary that the legal talent of your race be brought to the front.

No. 5. I have faith in the negro lawyers of this country, and shall in my humble way do all in my power to place the legal patronage of the race in their hands. The negro people who are criticising the negro lawyer without giving him an opportunity are like the Egyptian that demanded of the Hebrews to make bricks without straw. The negro lawyer like all other colored professions must be given time to develop themselves, and they have a right to expect those of their own people who have legal business to give them a chance. I want to assure you that the negro ministry stands ready to cooperate with all other elements of the race in solving this complicated problem that confronts us.

I am glad to greet you here this evening, and hope that this conference may prove profitable to you. I am yours for the redemption of the race.

COLORED LAWYERS.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase said:

The opportunities offered the colored bar of the District of Columbia are many. Its members are not only struggling for an existence, but they never lose an opportunity to defend the unfortunates, with or without compensation. All of them have a pride and a keen interest in the defendents charged with crime or other minor offenses.

While they are sympathetic, they have their jealousies and many of them practice deception and deceit toward each other. Before many of its members can hope to ask for the undivided cooperation that they hope to consolidate, they must first destroy that grim monster that is so apparent in their own hearts.

It is true and it cannot be denied that the colored attorney will make a greater defense of his client than many of those who gain the popular favor of that class of lawyers who have no more interest in their clients than to get their money The colored Americans in this city I mean, that class who have more confidence in the enemy than in their friends, the colored lawyer. It is also true that more is expected from the colored lawyer, no matter how well he conducts his case, than the shyster who has the confidence and respect of our people. This reigns in the upper class of colored people who never seek the service of a colored attorney only when they haven't the necessary fee.

The assertion that the colored attorney is not respected by the courts is false. The courts respect any member of the bar who respects himself. There are several things the courts will condemn and rebuke—the lawyer who deals in sharp practices; the lawyer who robs his clients and the shyster. The lawyer who respects himself will get the respect of the court, no matter what his color is. I extend to Rev. Corrothers on the part of the bar for the reception that he has so kindly tendered, its thanks and esteem.

Lawyer Frisby Said:

Christian co-workers, brothers of the bar and friends:—We have the honor to assemble in the house of God on this special occasion by invitation of our distinguished friend and coming Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church—Dr. Corothers, who, since his coming to our city and before, has always been mindful of the interests of the race, and is especially interested in our public schools, the welfare of our teachers and those who were deprived of their rights without trial or opportunity to be heard. We are grateful to Dr. Corrothers and the church for the interest they have taken in us and our profession—it is a precedent.

While it is true that we have not fair representation by employment in our courts, yet, our fraternity stands for honesty and home rule. It is utterly impossible, as was said in a recent editorial in the Star, without the aid of previous knowledge of Washington men and women and local conditions and environments, for one to do justice in filling the position as superintendent of our public schools, or other offices, giv-

Continued to page five.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Dr. D. W. Ogden and his wife, two of the leading persons in social and professional circles, have carried their differences to court to be settled. They haved been separated some time.

The boat house of Georgetown University, which has been in deep water some time, has at last been raised at a great expense.

The 119th anniversary celebration of Bethel Church, Philadelphia, Pa., lasted one week.

Mr. Rudolph L. Crevin, whose death occurred in Philadelphia last month, was one of the Elks of that city and one of the best citizens.

Frank A. Ferrall of Fort Lee, Va., admitted that he is a bigamist, having married in 1903 and having gotten a license in August, 1906, to marry again.

To judge from inquiries by the dark-skinned voters of Connecticut, they are tired of so much shadow from the Republican party of the state; they want some of the substance.

An opportunity for entertaining the post office at Richmond, Va., as carriers and clerks, will be given the 21st of next month, through the Civil Service examination.

Prof. Kelly Miller will deliver a lecture this month in Richmond, Va., on The Duty of the Hour.

Prof. D. H. Anderson of West Kentucky took an examination and was awarded a state diploma, having made 94½ per cent.

Capt. John R. Lynch, who will succeed Col. Halford as major, is the first colored man to reach that rank in the staff or line of the army.

It is said that 3,620 dark-skinned citizens have been lynched in the United States during 25 years.

Editor Jas. G. Carter of the Brunswick Herald, who was lately appointed United States Consul to Sivas, Turkey, by President Roosevelt, has formally accepted the appointment.

The fall term of the District Supreme Court and the District Court of Appeals was opened last Tuesday.

Assistant Clerk Fred C. O'Connell of the District Supreme Court has added one more word to the list of 300 by President Roosevelt. Posted on the assignment board in a conspicuous position at the city hall is a "notis" calling the attention of the members of the bar to a preliminary call of cases on the calendar of Circuit Court No. 2.

The president of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith, has been arrested and bound over to the District Court as Salt Lake City, Utah, on the charge of living unlawfully with five wives.

It is said that Dr. Zamenhof, the Warsaw physician, at Berlin, who invented Esperanto, the universal language, is not enthusiastic over President Roosevelt's incursion into the realms of the grammarians.

Attorney Virgil P. Kline has acknowledged that John D. Rockefeller's legal residence is in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Message was sent from Jeminez, Texas, last week that forty armed men raided the town, placed the mayor, chief of police and other officials in jail and took control of the town.

The Western Negro Press Association, at its 10th annual session at Topeka, Kansas, endorsed all "organizations which tend to elevate the negro and conserve the interests of humanity."

Rev. Geo. W. Lee preached a special sermon last Thursday evening at Perkins Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md.

The program for the meeting of the National Afro-American Council has been announced. Dr. J. R. Francis of Washington will respond to address on behalf of medical profession and Mr. J. A. Lankford will also speak.

Miss Alpha Brooks, who graduated from school for trained nurses, Freedmen's Hospital, has gone to Boyd Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., as head nurse.

The Cleveland Journal of September 29 contains a unique cartoon of the "Door of Opportunity."

We are in receipt of a copy of September's "Judicious Advertising," and it contains all kinds of advertisements and presents many styles. On the whole the work is one of art.

Hon. D. G. Hill has retired as editor of the Mosaic Guide and is succeeded by Hon. J. E. Bush.

Mr. Wm. A. W. Carrington, who was born in this city in 1866, died last week at Cambridge, Mass., and the funeral was held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jas. E. Banks, at Cambridge. His brother, Mr. James Carrington, and sister, Mrs. Jane Johnson, live in Washington.

The late Geo. M. Kean, of Louisville, Ky., bequeathed to his colored nurse, Mrs. Annie E. Moore, $2,500 in addition to the house and lot he gave her some time ago.

WOMAN ASTRONOMER

MRS. FLEMING HAS DISCOVERED SIX OUT OF NINE NEW STARS.

Is Curator of the Astro-Photographic Library of Harvard Observatory and Has Achieved a National Reputation.

Boston.—Since the days of Caroline Herschel and Maria Mitchell, no woman has played so important a part in the astronomical world as Williamina Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, Scotland, but by naturalization and adoption an American citizen.

Although it is a generally accepted fact that within the last 25 years women have done important work in scientific fields of labor, very few people know, perhaps, that they are now doing work, not only in the line of research, but also as discoverers.

To this class Mrs. Fleming belongs more properly, as she discovered six of the nine new stars during the last 15 years.

In the Harvard college observatory which stands foremost in certain lines of work, and whose influence is felt all over Europe, 17 of the 40 assistants employed are women, among them Williamina Paton Fleming holds the position of curator of the famous astro-photgraphic library of the observatory.

This position is as unique as the library itself, for in the 250 years of Harvard's history no other woman has ever received an official appointment from the university corporation. The Harvard library is the only one

MRS. W. P. FLEMING.
(Woman Who Plays an Important Part in the Astronomical World.)

of its kind in the world. Here Mrs. Fleming has the entire charge of over 200,000 plates, all of which she examines and discusses with her assistants. These plates are the complete record of the sky for every year since 1890, and partial records of the year 1886.

In the course of examining these plates Mrs. Fleming has discovered a large number of variables and confirmed the discovery of several new stars. By her zeal and skill the number of known stars whose spectrum is of the third type has been increased from 1,000 to 3,000, while the rare class of fifth type stars has been raised from 16 to 57.

Mrs. Fleming has also discovered over 200 new, valuable stars, by means of the bright hydrogen lines in their specters, and has been able to prove their variability in each case from the photographic charts of the same regions.

In 1890 she announced, from its spectrum, that a certain star in the constellation of Cygnus was variable, and (among other achievements) has the distinguished honor of being the first discoverer of the planetary nebulae, by means of photography.

A number of new stars have been discovered during the last 15 years, and six of them are Mrs. Fleming's discoveries—Nova Persli, No. 1; Nova Normae,, Nova Carinae, Nova Centauri, Nova Sagittaru and Nova Aquilae—a brilliant record. Beside all of her routine work, this remarkable woman finds time to edit the Annals of the Observatory, to contribute articles to various astronomical journals, and to do computation of mountain heights for the Appalachian club.

It is interesting to know that the strain of intellectual and scientific pursuits has not destroyed that other side—the purely feminine side—of her life.

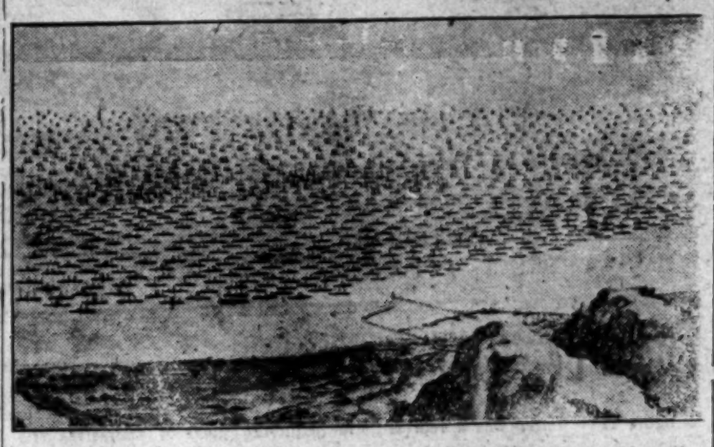
"Ah! I don't mind housework, and I can cook as good a little dinner as half of the women installed in our kitchens. I'm never scared if the maid is sulky or threatens to give notice."

This is something of a surprise from a woman who has written of woman: "While we cannot maintain that in everything she is man's equal, yet in many fields of work her patience, perseverance and methods make her his superior."

When she was first made "Fellow" of a certain scientific society, the clerk was greatly embarassed in filling out the certificate and laboriously rubbing out the word "Fellow," and substituting "member" in its place. This, however, was corrected by the person in authority and now Williamina Paton Fleming, fellow of so and so, no longer looks curious.

Certainly the "modern woman" in science has found an honorable as well as conspicuous place among the world of scientists and astronomers in the person of Williamina Fleming, writer and discoverer.

Fleet Which the Sea Swallows Yearly



At the news of some terrible shipwreck in which hundreds are drowned—like the recent wreck of the Sirio—the whole world stands aghast, lamenting the loss of so many human lives in a single accident. In fact, such catastrophes as attract public attention are happily rare. Others less striking happen, however, from day to day. The above cut, from "L'Illustration," suggests in a pictorial way what a navy the sea devours in a year. Statistics of maritime losses and accidents published by the Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyds) show that in 1905 389 steamships and 649 sailing vessels, a total of 1,038, were lost. So each day "blind ocean" swallows on an average three ships, a barge, a schooner and a steamer.

AMERICA THE OLDEST

NEW WORLD IN REALITY MOST ANCIENT OF EARTH.

Scientists So Conclude After Finding Skull of Broad-Faced Ox in Alaska—Precursor of the Buffalo.

Seattle, Wash.—From the discovery in the valley of the Yukon of the giant skull of a broad-faced ox, known to science as 'Bos Latifrons," the geologists and others versed in the mystic lore of the time when the old earth was in her baby days read the startling fact that the western hemisphere should be termed the "old country" and that Mother Asia after all is much the junior of the American continent. E. S. Stralt, of Dawson, has sent the skull of the prehistoric monster to the Alaska club, of Seattle. Secretary Sheffield proudly shows it to all comers as one of the treasures of the club.

The skull of the great creature was dug out of a gold mine on one of the creeks entering the Klondike near Dawson. From tip to tip the horns measure 36 inches. The skull is supposed to have been pushed about together with rock and gold nuggets by the action of the glaciers of the past. Scientists claim that the Bos Latifrons is the precursor of the great American buffalo. They also state that there is reason to believe that the western half of the world knew nothing whatever of the horse and camel and that these were products of a later age and long following the time when humanity and animal life throve on this continent.

Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington, examined the skull with great interest. He said, regarding it:

"The fossil skull sent to the Alaska club by E. S. Strait is undoubtedly a specimen of the broad-faced ox. A few years ago a similar specimen was found underground on claim 18 above, on Bonanza creek, near Dawson, and was presented to the University of Washington by Judge Arthur E. Griffin, of Seattle.

"The same creature formed part of the life in Oregon during past geologic ages. The greatest authority on such things in this region is the venerable Thomas Condon, professor of geology at the University of Oregon. In his valuable book called "The Two Islands" is found this paragraph about Bos Latifrons:

"'The precursor of the buffalo in Oregon was this broad-faced ox. His horns were longer and stouter and his bony forehead was wider than that of the buffalo, measuring 19 inches across the line of the eyes. His skull was not only very wide, but unusually thick, being two and a half inches in midforehead.'

"The book contains the picture of a skull that was found five or six miles east of the Dallas, Ore.

"Elsewhere in the book Prof. Condon speaks of the probable age of this creature as follows:

"'The field intended by the term surface beds includes all slight depressions of the surface producing ponds with sediment enough to preserve bones and teeth washed into them, and also swamps and bogs into which large mammals often sink to their death, leaving their bones to such preserving agencies as might occur there. And inasmuch as the latest great surface-leveling agency of the north temperate zone was that of the glacial ice, most of these surface depressions would date from glacial times, and would, therefore, be properly designated as Pleistocene. Furthermore, up to the glacial period the horse and the camel were abundant here, and the question of their continuance in Oregon through glacial times is still in doubt, so that our group of surface sediments must provide the settling testimony on this question.

"'If the bogs, swamps and minor surface depressions furnish no horse or camel bones, then must it be accepted that the glacial cold drove these mammals away or destroyed them. It is plain that the mammoth elephant got him a coat of fur and lived through the cold spell of the times. The fossils of this group of surface beds, such as the mastodon, the mammoth, the broad-faced ox and myloden, though deeply interesting, bring added historical attraction from the fact that a large part of their geological period overlaps that of prehistoric man.'

"While it must be largely a matter of conjecture even with the most skilled geologists, it is interesting to note that Frederick A. Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, published in McClure's Magazine for October, 1900, an article on the "Ancestry of the Horse.' Illustrating the article was a diagram giving the times of geologic ages as computed by Henry F. Osborn, the paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York. In that diagram the Pleistocene which Prof. Condon gives as the age of the broad-faced ox, is put down as extending from about the 500,000 years of the Upper Miocene to the present time.

'Such specimens as this new arrival at the Alaska club start interesting trains of thought. It is only necessary here to suggest one. The so-called new world of America is in reality a very old world, and it may be that it is the oldest land on earth. The ancient inhabitants of America were strangers to the modern horse, camel and ox. These creatures were evolved on the eastern hemisphere and were brought to the western hemisphere since its discovery by Columbus. Yet geology discloses the indisputable evidence that the progenitors of these useful creatures did exist here in the past.

MINISTRY LOSING GROUND.

Dr. English, of Connecticut, Gives Reason for the Decrease.

Hartford, Conn. – A circular was sent recently by Rev. W. F. English, of East Windsor, Conn., to about 50 Congregational college and seminary presidents, and pastors who were thought to be conversant with the situation concerning candidates for the ministry, and the deductions from their replies are printed in the Hartford Seminary Record. Dr. English says:

"During the past ten years, in every other trade and occupation salaries and wages have enjoyed substantial increase; but during this period the salaries of Congregational ministers have been actually decreased ten per cent., although the wealth of the country has increased enormously and the cost of living has greatly advanced.

The sources of ministerial supply in New England are rapidly drying up, and of the diminishing number of candidates for the ministry a larger proportion are coming from the west and south, while especially in the west the pastors supplying the smaller churches are being drawn by necessity from other denominations. Bible training schools, etc., many of them, if not most, having little or no adequate training or preparation for their work.

"One reason for the present scarcity of ministers is the loss of prestige and influence of the profession. The number of professions and occupations furnishing openings for educated men have been multiplied, and the printed word is commanding ever increasing advantages in its competition with uttered speech."

UNIQUE PICTURE IS LOCATED.

Painting by Trousett of Early California Life Is Discovered.

Reno, Nev.—A picture which depicts a bit of early California history, painted by the noted artist Trousett, and in which is bound up an interesting episode in the life of that artist, has recently been located in Golconda, Nev., by John Maguire. of Salt Lake City.

The painting shows the first mass ever celebrated in California. It discloses Padre Juinpero Serra under the historic oak tree at Monterey, surrounded by his officers and curious Indians, while beneath a canopy the priests are seen performing their holy offices.

The picture was found by Maguire hanging on the wall of a little hotel. The owner, Louis Dutertre, won the picture at a raffle held 30 years ago when the artist in San Francisco was reduced in circumstances. Father Montgomery and other noted Catholic clergymen in that city were unsuccessful purchasers of tickets. The painting is being shipped to James A. Murray, of Monterey.

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Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 252, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231 meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Bator Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71 meet

PLAYS TUNE ON A BARREL.

Massachusetts Man Has a String Instrument That Is a Wonder.

Malden, Mass.—Out of a sugar barrel Frederick S. Hall, of Malden, has constructed a unique musical instrument, supposed to be a distant relative to the 'cello, and on the one string of the contrivance the performer plays arias and selections from famous operas.

Hall got the idea for the barrel 'cello one day when he heard the hollow sound made by some small boys rounding on a large hogshead. He believed that the hollow cavity of a good, stout oaken barrel would produce a good sounding-board for a vibrating string.

Procuring a 'cello string, Hall rigged it on the side of a barrel and then began his experiments. After several weeks' work he has perfected an instrument that gives a surprisingly mellow tone.

Friends of the musician have been calling at his studio by the score for the past few days to hear the new musical instrument. Hall has received a large offer for the instrument from a circus performer, but he refused to part with it.

Hall is well known in local musical circles. He is the composer of several tuneful songs and marches.

BANKER BUYS WAITER A RANCH.

David H. Moffat, Will Install Old Friend in Home Near Him.

Denver, Col.—David H. Moffat, millionaire banker and railroad builder of Colorado, who boasts as his friend Thomas Gay, head waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, desires his friend to live near him, and as the first step in that direction has purchased a ranch of 158 acres in Routt county, near Steamboat Springs, which he is having put in shape before presenting it to Gay. Mr. Moffat bought the rauch for $4,800. He will spend a goodly portion of his time on the ranch with his old friend. The friendship of the two men has interfered with Moffat's business several times, but when a man objected to the waiter the banker wanted nothing to do with him. Once a Denver man took an eastern capitalist to Mr. Moffat's room in the hotel to talk over a business deal involving $250,000. They found Moffat playing poker with the waiter. They were introduced to him as they would have been to any other guest and the deal fell through on account of the attitude of the eastern man when a waiter was introduced to him as a social equal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GROW.

Foreign Trade on Sound Basis and Collections Are Large.

City of Mexico.—During the fiscal year ended June 30 the total exportations of the country amounted to $271,138,809, against $208,520,451 in the preceding fiscal year, a gain of $62,618,357. Imports amounted to $220,651,974, against $178,204,962, an increase of $42,446,112. Nearly $50,000,000 in coined silver was exported and some $38,178,000 new gold was imported in the readjustment of the currency. Exports of merchandise in the fiscal year increased by $2,741,919. The foreign trade of the country is on a sound basis and the customs collections large.

During the fiscal year the United States took of Mexican exports $186,010,052; Great Britain, $47,272,873; Germany, $20,523,156; France, $8,010,279.

Mexico imported from the United States to the amount of $145,600,313; from Germany, $20,814,557; from Great Britain, $20,344,648; from France, $16,383,255. All sums are in Mexican standard currency, the unit being one-half of the American dollar gold.

STAYED IN JAIL BY CHOICE.

"Eddie" Mullin Declined to Accept Fredom and Died in Prison.

Cleveland, O.—"Eddie" Mullin, who for 28 years refused to leave the Cuyahoga county jail, died at the city hospital. He was about 65 years of age.

Mullin was a familiar figure about the county prison. He was picked up by a policeman one day in the fall of 1877 wandering aimlessly about. He was talking to himself about ships and Egypt. He was taken to the county jail to await an investigation as to his sanity. He was not violent and the probate court did not investigate his case. Hugh Buckley, member of the board of public safety, was then sheriff, and he ordered the release of Mullin. The prison doors swung open and Mullin was told that he was free.

"I don't want to be free. Please let me stay here. This is the best place I have found since I left the ship—the good ship Alice," wailed Mullin with tears in his eyes.

Mullin's manner touched the sheriff, and he said he could stay around the jail until he found a place to work. Mullin liked the jail so well that he did not try to get a job.

Paris Widows Remarry Soon.

Paris.—Statistics published here show that the widows of Paris marry again more readily than the widowers. In three years, 2,270 men who became widowers 148 married again within 12 months. Six hundred and twenty-eight more consoled themselves after 13 months, and at the end of the three years 2,233 had remarried, leaving only 37 single. The widows of the last three years made even shorter work of their widowhood, for out of 1,907 of them, 1,904 had married within 18 months.

LEPROSY HEREDITARY

CONSUL PLUMACHER MAKES REPORT ON DREAD DISASTER.

Says Malady Is Not Contagious and Thinks It Curable—Results of Exhaustive Study by Representative in Venezuela.

Washington.—After displaying rare heroism by the devotion of a lifetime to a study of leprosy, Eugene K. Plumacher, American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has decided that the dread malady is not contagious, but is hereditary to a degree not reached in any other disease. He has made an exhaustive report to the state department telling of his personal attendance upon lepers afflicted in the most revolting form. His report indicates that leprosy is curable, but that there is little hope in Venezuela or other Latin-American leper colonies, where nutritious foods and proper drugs rarely are provided.

Dr. Plumacher was appointed to Maracaibo in 1878, where in joining with his duties as consul he constantly observed leper cases and their treatment and where he experimented in no small way. In this he has had the benefit of correspondence with the most advanced scientists of the United States and Europe and it was through his efforts that the tua tua plant, used in treating the disease, is now planted in all countries which have leper stations.

At the request of these scientists, Dr. Plumacher took a large number of photographs of lepers, personally removing the bandages of the afflicted in order that the best results might be attained. It was prophesied that he would contract the disease, but this did not happen. He was allowed to visit secretly many lepers in Maracaibo, concealed by their families to avoid being sent in perpetual banishment to the island.

Using a secret midicine, which he obtained through Dr. S. C. Bothwell, now marshal of the supreme court of Porto Rico, he experimented with it on these private cases. The medicine was expensive, but the board of directors of the leper colony allowed him a small sum to prepare the medicine and ten lepers were given into his special charge. These cases embraced both classes of the disease, the dry class, where extremities become calcinized so that fingers and toes may be broken off without pain to the patients, and the other class, known as the wet or soft leprosy, where every part becomes putrified and rots away, leaving at last nothing but a trunk of a human being.

The money given Dr. Plumacher lasted about two months, after which he carried the cases eight months at his own expense. His reports point out that the treatment produced good results, but that the lack of proper food made absolute cure impossible.

Dr. Plumacher says in his report that as he was successful and full of hope for continued good results, he concluded he would rather drop the society of his friends of the leper colony than to abandon the lepers.

Though he observed minute care to avoid any danger from contagion, he suffered a most horrifying experience in attending one of his patients, a boy at the leprosy institution, and a few days after the incident small sores appeared in his hands, but after some months these dried up, although discolored marks remained.

From his observations of the ten cases in his care, the consul concluded that without plenty of nutritious food to build up the system of the afflicted there will never be good results from the treatment of the lepers at Maracaibo.

The report gives statistics showing the alarming number of lepers in the republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

FOR WAR ON WILD-CAT MINING

Convention to Be Held at Denver Will Seek to Kill Frauds.

Denver, Col.—Definite action for the protection of investors in mining enterprises will be taken by the American mining congress, which will open in Denver October 16. A bill providing for the punishment of all mining fakirs and promoters of illegitimate mining enterprises will be drafted and the measure will be submitted to the legislatures of the various states interested. The measure will likely be modeled after that of the California law which in broad terms makes it a felony to use wrongful representations about mining properties.

By furnishing protection against mining frauds, it is hoped to turn investment into successful channels by which the mineral production may be largely increased and the investor find profit instead of loss.

Steps will also be taken to create mine drainage districts and for the establishment of a department of mines and mining as a separate executive department of the national government.

No Matinee for Schoolgirls.

Cleveland, O.—The board of education proposes to inaugurate two sessions daily at the high school to keep the girls away from the theaters. The school board does not approve of the matinee. "The theory that the half day session gives pupils a clear afternoon for study does not work out that way," said Member S. P. Orth. "Many boys spend the afternoon at athletics and the girls attend social functions or the matinee.

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WERE THEY COWARDS?

The associated press dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that dozens of colored citizens were killed and wounded and but a few of the mob that attacked them. This report is false. There were at least twenty-six of the mob killed and more would have been killed had the militia remained in. The colored man in the South is no coward, and the white mob is realizing that fact..

The colored citizens of Georgia are no cowards and if the Georgia people think so, furnish the colored people with sufficient number of guns and they will soon convince the nation. There is no use to hide the fact, the colored man has got to fight when he is attacked without cause. All of this talk, "don't retaliate," is bosh. No man but a coward will remain silent and see his wife and children murdered by a mob. Why should we expect less from those innocent colored people in Georgia? It is asserted that the bad white and colored element in Georgia were the cause of the recent riot. If this be true, some of the so-called best white people in the city of Atlanta were seen leading the mob against innocent colored citizezns. It is so strange that the good (?) white people of Atlanta, Ga., should order the editor of the Augusta Baptist to leave for the publication of an article that appeared six years ago and permit John Temple Graves to remain who, by his firebrand editorials incited the riot. Dr. White's son, in his absence six years ago published an excerpt from The Washington Bee. This excerpt justified a young man for defending himself from the attack of two young white roughs who assaulted him and his colored lady whom he was escorting. Dr. White of the Augusta Baptist was ordered at that time to leave the City of Augusta, but when he explained that he knew nothing about the article and was not present when it was published, the crackers of Augusta accepted the explanation and permitted him to remain. Now because some persons had visions that a few colored men had attempted to assault several white women of Atlanta.

No greater falsehood could have been circulated by the vile pen of John Temple Graves. He telegraphed teh lie to the Washington Post of this city, which no doubt, had been prepared several weeks before its publication. It didn't have the effect that Graves thought it would have upon the minds of the good and sensible white people in the North. The result of the whole business was, the white mob started a riot and before it was ended twenty-six white crackers were killed.

SHAW, FORAKER OR FAIRBANKS.

In speaking of Presidential candidates, the colored voters would be satisfied with Secretary Shaw, Senator Foraker or Vice-President Fairbanks. In the coming Presidential contest the coolred voter intends to make his own selection and to support such men for President and Vice-President who will see that the Constitution of the United States is enforced. This has been a meddling administration; that is, it has interfeared with other nations' business and left its own undone. It has sent thousands of United States troops into Cuba while a State has defied the laws of the United Statees by killing innocent and inoffensive citizens. Now if we had such men at the head of our government as those named above, The Bee is of the opinion that conditions would be better. Secretary Shaw would make a good President. He believes in manhood rights and protecting all citizens in the United States irrespective of color or condition.

Senator Foraker is a brave man who believes in the Constitution and protecting the interests of the soldier.

Vice President Fairbanks is a safe man and one the nation could trust. Outside of these three men the colored voter has no friend as Presidential candidates, unless some dark horse springs up who is a dyed-in-the-wool humanitarian. It is quite evident that the Republican party in the South has deserted the colored citizen. As a citizen and a voter he is a noneity in the body political. If the Republican party puts objectionable candidates in the field, the colored man will not support them. He has come to the conclusion that the time has come for him to support men who will see that the Constitution is enforced and his rights protected. Certainly neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Root will protect the rights of colored Americans. Mr. Root has declared that the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution should never have been adopted, or words to that effect. Mr. Root has no love for the colored American. His Union League speech sucfiiently demonstrated that. The coloredAmerican has come to the conclusion that there is no protection for him under this administration and it is his intention to think and act for himself so far as Presidential candidates are concerned.

NOT ENOUGH?

There are certain colored people in this city who insist on calling mass meetings to protest against certain imaginary wrongs. Long before the retirement of Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook from the superintendency of the colored schools protests were made against his retention and a few colored citizens joined in with a few merchants of the white schools and asker for an investigation of the school system. Not only was Mr. Cook assailed but many good teachers also. Well, Congress had an investigation and the colored schools that were then controlled entirely by the colored people passed out of their control into a joint board of trustees, the whites in majority. Not satisfied with this, these same colored individuals continued to protest and investigate until the colored teachers who held first places were subordinated and disgraced assistants. The conditions of the colored schools today is due to these self same malecontents and before long, The Bee expects to see white teachers in the colored schools, and no colored teacher in the white schools. Why don't these interlopers let the schools alone. There never was any contention or dissatisfaction in our school system until these interlopers and malcontents came to this city. Many of them were forced to leave their own States and cities because of their interference, and come to this city to interfere with our school system.

The Bee is now speaking relative to the colored schools. It is true that The Bee has forced out of the schools several corrupted school officials, because they imposed upon many of our female teachers. Now we are having more mass meetings and for what purpose? An effort is being made to convince the colored people that Dr. Chancellor, the new superintendent of schools, is inimical to the colored schools. This is untrue. Dr. Chancellor is more friendly to our schools than any of these agitators and disorganizers of our public school system and the sooner the colored citizens cease to give encourageenmt to these irresponsible agitators and disorganizers, the better it will be for our schools.

ATTORNEY COBB'S LETTER

The letter of Mr. James Cobb that appeared in The Star a few days ago relative to the power vested in the colored superintendent does not cover the entire situation. Mr. Cobb does not mean to say that the colored superintednent has absolute power over the colored schools, any more than it can be said that Dr. Chancellor is at liberty to do what he pleases without the consent of the Board of Education. It is the duty of the colored superintendent, under the law, to consult the superintendent. The assistant superintendents are subordinates of the superintendent, no matter what schools they supervise or the nationality that attends them. If the assistant superintendents were not subject to the superintendent, there would be no necessity to have a head of the schools. In the first place there is but one school system in this city, with one head and two assistants. Whereas the schools are controlled and managed by one Board of Education, where is the necessity of different heads? While it is believed that Congress intended to allow the colored schools to have their own head, it did not intend that that head should inaugurate a different school system or work in opposition to the managing head of the schools. Mr. Cobb, no doubt, means that the colored superintendent has the power to recommend, to which The Bee agrees, but not absolute power to dictate to the superintendent. It is his prerogative to recommend, but not to say that such recommendations are final, or that the superintendent has not the authority to reject such recommendations. Attorney Cobb is a thorough race man, and one who has an opinion of his own. The Bee commends the letter of Mr. Cobb, but it cannot agree with it in its entirety.

OUR PUBLIC PRINTER.

Public Printer Charles A. Stillings is doing his duty at the Government Printing office. The colored employes have no complaint to make because they are treated well, if not better than they have been treated for some time. Not that The Bee has any complaint to make against Public Printer Palmer or Mr. Ricketts, but it does complain against the sub-bosses under former Public Printers.

Under Stillings, many of the old prejudiced sub-bosses have been removed and better men appointed in their places. Since Mr. Stillings has been in charge, several worthy colored persons have been promoted. Several months ago Ira T. Bryant was assigned to work on a monotype machine, and next to follow was W. T. Menard, A. A. Martin, W. E. Cobb and J. Edgar Smith have been added to the corps of operators. John W. Butcher, who for a number of years was the confidential messenger and file clerk of former Public Printer, but has been promoted to a position that pays him $1,500 per annum.

James Jackson, another coolred employe has been promoted and more are expected to follow. If other heads of departments were as liberal toward the colored employes as Public Printer Stillings, there would be no complaint on the part of the colored people. However, the Public Printer is doing his duty and The Bee thanks him for his fairness toward the colored people.

MR. WASHINGTON IN ATLANTA.

In another column of he Bee this week will be read with interest a letter from Prof. Booker T. Washington, written in Atlanta, Ga., advising the students and other citizens to return to Atlanta, as everything is now safe, and protection will be accorded them. It is to be regretted that it became necessary for Mr. Washington to write such a letter in a civilized country. Nevertheless, The Bee is gratified to know that assurances have been made to Mr. Washington that protection has been assured the colored citizens.

THE ELKS' JOURNAL.

The official organ of the Elks, The Elks' Journal, has made its seventh appearance. It is printed in Memphis, Tenn., and from all reports it is to be removed to this city. It is quite a newsy sheet and it is unlike many lodge journals, inasmuch as it sticks strictly to its mission. Our good townsman, Mr. Oscar D. Morris, is the secretary of the company and if the Journal is removed to the city, he will no doubt be the publisher.

The hot-air orators who have seen fit to attack Mrs. Terrell and other members of the Board of Education could employ their time in doing something profitable. Mrs. Terrell is a woman of ability who should be on honor to any race of people. If she were identified with the opposite race her services would be appreciated. But there is a class of people in this country who do not know what it is to appreciate those who ore of some value to them. The citizens of this city are satisfied with the conduct of the Board of Education. The Bee does regret the removal of Professor Lane, because he was a good teacher. The Board might have given him another opportunity, and as it is The Bee hopes it is not too late. Mrs. Teerrell is a friend to the schools, as The Bee stated some time ago, and if those hot-air orators would take a plow and spade and go to work to improve the condition of the poor people in certain sections of the city they would be doing a service.

GIVE CREDIT.

We really appreciate having our editorials reproduced, and accept the same as a compliment, and only ask that we be given credit. The National Mirror neglected to give us credit for our editorial, "The New Spelling."

THE ATLANTA MOB REIGN.

From the Afro-American Presbyterian.

The storm center of the race issue in this country has been at Atlanta the past week. The sad and disheartening story has been widely circulated by the daily press. The Associated Press representations have been yellow and sensational enough as is generally admitted, yet reliable private reports show that the whole situation has been dreadful, such as any civilized community should strive to avoid.

From the Philadelphia Tribune.

For a week, our race in particular, and the country in general, have been deeply stirred by the account of the barbarous, terribly cruel and unwarranted Atlanta riots. But not one word has come from the usually ready lips of Roosevelt, our so-called humane, Christian, just and brave President, who has announced himself as the Apostle of the "square deal."

Is he obligated to the South? Does he fear to take a bold stand in favor of the colored man? Does he forget the political loyalty of the Afro-Americans in the North who support him and his party? Does he favor a square deal for the white man only?

From the Reformer.

Atlanta boastful of her high civilization, in the lead, as she says, of all of her sister Southern cities, has brought upon herself the scorn of the nation and the contempt of civilization.

From the American Baptist.

The unfortunate race riot in Atlanta for two or three days beginning last Saturday evening is to be deplored and is the cause of shame to every law-loving and law-abiding citizen of that city.

From the Pythian Advocate.

Men taken from their daily-bread to be slain by a lawless and infuriated gang of vampires! The wonder to us is that they did not attempt to eat the victims of their vandalism; they were mean enough to. When will this sort of thing end? Will law ever take its course?

From the Savannah Tribune.

The affair in Atlanta is regretable for more reasons than one. We do not only regret the manner in which many of our men and women were killed and otherwise injured, but also regret the mob spirit.

From the Indianapolis World.

The mob spirit will yet prove a contagion and when white men begin to mob one another there will be a way found to cope with the situation without regard for the reserved rights of the states.

From Columbus Evening Dispatch.

Atlanta will find the sovereign remedy for her trobules in the law, but rather more in the law preventive than in the law punitive. She is closing up the dives where the crimes are hatched, and that is the best thing that it is possible now to do. The next best thing is to keep them closed and to punish legally, promptly and fully every crime that comes up from any other source.

From the Southern Reporter.

The whites are called upon to put a stop to the printing of exaggerated and exciting accounts of crimes and fancied wrongs of negroes. The flaming headlines in the Atlanta newspapers were condemned by good citizens after the mob had done its terrible work.

From the Independent.

There is no need that the law-abiding negro people in any part of the state to become alarmed and discouraged because of Atlanta's blood shedding. But rather stand up to duty, prove worthy of the confidence and helpfulness of the best white people that has protected and assisted us in the past.

From the Birmingham Reporter.

Who knows that there has been a rape case in Atlanta? Some say the riot was caused by a negro snatching a woman's pocketbook. Some steps must be taken if the the law will protect men in this section of the country and allow the low white men to commit crime at will.

From the Colored World.

If we could influence the law to take speedy action to punish those guilty of lynching we would not be troubled with these outbreaks which occur so frequently in the South lands. We regret that the colored people of Atlanta resented the crime against them in the same way that of the Caucasian.

From the Nashville Globe.

The whites killed the blacks yet the militia made wholesale arrests of the latter. They probably put the negroes in the Atlanta jail to keep the enraged populace from getting them!

From the Star.

What a remarkable thing it is that nearly a dozen or more rape outrages should be be committed in a city like Atlanta in so short a time.

From the St. Louis Advanee.

The facts and circumstances surrounding this mob bear us out in the assertion that it was a preconcerted and premeditated slaughter.

From the Charleston Messenger.

There is at least one great lesson to be gotten from Atlanta's disgraceful scene and that is the effect of yellow, sensational journalism and blatherskite oratory.

From the Sentinel.

Atlanta has placed the flag of infamy higher than it has ever been placed before in this country.

From the Standard.

Fair Atlanta is fair no more.

From the Weekly Guide.

The whole world stood aghast at the horrible massacre, wondering how such an event could take place in a so-called highly civilized country.

From Jackson News.

In a civilized country, the government should be strong enough to protect the weakest and humblest citizens. In fact that is the proper test for the right of a government to exist.

From Odd Fellows' Journal.

We would advise those who are leaving not to come to any of the large cities such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, but to go into the small towns and country places of the West, and best of all on the farms.

From the Boston Guardian.

The Atlanta massacre is simply unspeakable. We mourn for the dead and the bereaved. We shudder when we think of the insecurity for our friends there. The whites were as cowardly as they were brutal. They gave no warning and hundreds fell upon one victim. One thing is proven—that the colored people of Georgia are brave.

From the Advocate.

We say we do not hold all guilty for the fall of Atlanta, for there are thousands of real Americans throughout the North and South, gentle, loving men and women who would not knowingly wrong the humblest man or woman in the republic.

From the New York Age.

For months and months the Atlanta newspapers controlled by white men responsible for the situation in Atlanta than any other agencies.

From the Afro-American Ledger.

It is to be hoped that the Afro-Americans of the South will, just at this time, keep cool heads. We know the provocation is great, but at present no good can come of rashness.

From the Pensacola Brotherhood.

If the negro would unite and decide —let us all go to heaven or hell together —this would put somebody to thinking.

From the Brunswick Herald.

As long as the white savage knows that he can get drunk, kill and wreck a community and won't be hurt by his white officer brother, so long will the country continue to go to the devil.

HOW TRUE.

From Advance Citizen.

True every man that is a candidate wants the office for what is in it, their ambition is not altogether party loyalty and honor.

READ THE BEE.

FLAG RAISING.

Patriotic Exercises by Children of Thomy Latin School.

Colonel James Lewis Delivered an Address Full of Wholesome Advice to Colored Parents.

From the Daily Picayune.

New Orleans, La., September.

Monday afternoon at the Thomy Lafon School, on Sixth and Robertson streets, the new school for colored children, there took place a very interesting ceremony—the raising of the American flag over the building. The principal, Mrs. S. F. Williams, the corps of teachers and a large number of school children, and many citizens were present.

Rev. C. W. Reese, of the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the opening prayer. Master Keller, standard bearer, and his guard marched to the flagstaff and all the children formed in a hollow square and were instructed in the flag salute by Colonel James Lewis. Then the flag was hoisted up and was unfurled to the breeze while the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Colonel Lewis, the orator of the occasion, spoke as follows:

"We rejoice at the opening of this beautiful school, named for one of our greatest philanthropists, Thomy Lafon.

"Whatever charges made against us as a race, ingratitude is not one, that has been proven.

"We are here today with hearts overflowing with love and gratitude to our friends whose greatness and nobleness of heart and love of justice have erected this school for the education of our children.

"Parents, there was a time when the plea of ignorance would be accepted as the bar of public opinion, but that time has passed, hence it behooves us, as parents, to see to it that the future men and women of our race are given at least a primary education. It will make them better and more useful citizens. Let me urge and exhort you, parents, to send your children to school, make sacrifices, if need be, in order to keep them at school each and every day of the school session. Urge your neighbors and friends to do likewise. When one week hence the doors of this magnificent building are thrown open, each of you seek to have every seat taken by yours and your neighbors' children. Let this school lead in its enrollment that day. I have heard parents say that they were not able to send their children to school and yet on Monday morning you can see these same parents with baskets filled with the best the market affords going on an excursion. This, parents, will never bring our race up to the standard we are capable of attaining. This is a wrong done your children, which is hard to remedy.

The duty of the parent toward the child does not stop at the home. We should keep ourselves in touch with the school and teacher, and show them that we are their friends.

Let your children know that your confidence is in the teacher and school. Don't allow your children to bring tales about the teacher. Parents co-operate with the teacher. It a child has some trouble with a teacher, the thing for you to do is to go directly to the teacher, quietly and calmly, and have an understanding of the child's nature.

Great benefits would result if this co-operation was more universal. Parent, there is a great responsibility placed upon you in the care of your children, and if properly carried out will bring you much happiness in old age.

"And now a word to the teacher. Teaching by some is looked upon as a drudgery, but not so when one's heart and soul is in the work, it is essential and necessary to feel fully the master of the situation, and pleasure will come as a recompense for doing faithfully and well that which we know we have done right, and the reward in seeing the fruit of one's work ripen and blossom into mature beauty.

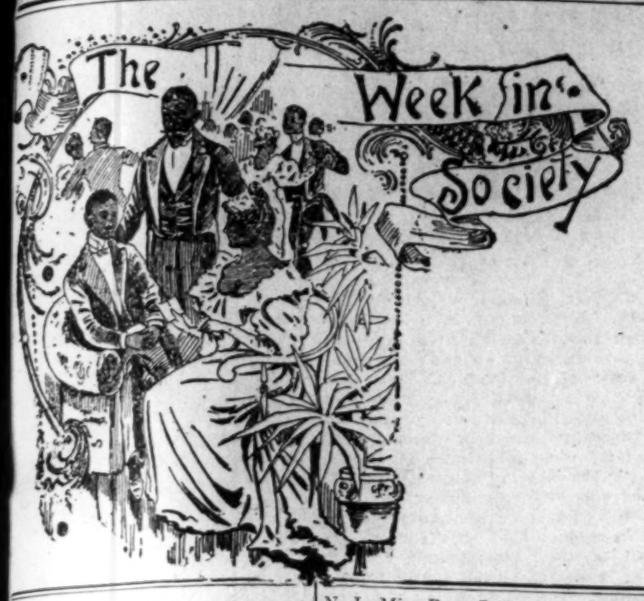
"A continuous exercise of patience is nerve-wearing at the best, but every pupil is honest and faithful if they feel that we have their good truely at heart and who could feel impatient toward the dullest pupil if they honestly strive to do their best.

"If you, as teachers, honestly feel happy in your work, it cannot fail to impart happiness to the pupils, and with teachers and pupils happy, where can there be any room for drudgery?

"Teachers, yours is a noble calling. Oh, if parents could only realize this and strive to assist these noble teachers in every way; send your children to school every day, whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry. One day lost cannot be ragained; keep this ever before you. And now one word to you, dear children. I appeal to you to be always attentive and obedient to the rules and regulations of the school. Be punctual and regular in attendance. Remember nine o'clock does not mean five minutes after nine. Do nothing that will disgrace yourself or your school. Strive each and every one to make Thomy Lafon School the model school of our city and State."

After an address by Rev. J. M. Young and by Rev. C. W. Reeves, and more singing by the children the exercises were concluded with the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

READ THE BEE.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Dr. G. C. Clement, editor of the Star of Zion, will preach at Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Dr. W. H. Davenport, pastor, Sunday morning (tomorrow) at 11 o'clock.

Miss Marie W. Forrest passed through the city on her way south to attend Scotia Seminary.

The surprise at the McClain's, of 5th street, N. E., was indeed a success.

The colored American Home Missionary League will hold its first meeting Sunday, October 3, at Metropolitan A. M. E.

Master Paul Desslaines Scott has returned to Boston to complete his education.

Lawyer M. L. King has returned to the city after spending a few pleasant days in Richmond.

Miss Grace Early of Pierce Place has been much benefited by her trip to the mountains.

Attorneys James A. Cobb and W. Calvin Chase will leave the city Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for New York city to attend the meeting of the Afro-American Council.

Mr. John Vincent Bell has returned from Atlantic City looking the picture of health, plenty of clothes and money.

Miss Georgie Browne and sister, Mrs. Mattie A. Boston, are preparing to turn out some of the latest style hats this season. They are working quietly. Go on, girls.

The universal pleasure club is wide awake. You will hear from them soon.

Mr. Emmett Parker, formerly of West Washington, D. C., now of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting the city and is not particular as to his money. (Smile.)

Mr. Arthur F. Boston's vacation is drawing to a close. Return to work, old boy, you have had no time.

Miss Marie Purvis of Charleston, N. C., arrived in the city last week and entered Howard University.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Caldwell of Charlotte, N. C., celebrated the 25th anniversary of the marriage the 18th of last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Keets of Philadelphia gave a swell reception at their home in honor of Mr. S. H. Keets of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Francis H. James has returned to the city for a few days after a very pleasant visit to places in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brown have returned to the city, much pleased with their visit to Richmond, Va.

Mr. Edward Pollard, of Littleton, N. C., has entered Howard University.

Mr. and Hrs. A. D. Chapman went on a visit to Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. M. E. G. Fennel, secretary of Washington Division, G. U. O. T., has returned to the city from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Milton, N. C.

Miss Carrie Adams spent three weeks at her home, Richmond, and returned to her desk in Washington greatly benefited by her trip.

Miss Lula Edwards spent two months pleasantly in Washington and other cities and has returned to Richmond, Va.

Miss Pearl Barbour, one of Washington's leading young ladies, is teaching school at Salem, N. J. Miss Barbour is a high school product and a graduate of the Teachers' College of Howard University.

Miss Minnie Kenney, the sister of Mrs. Thos. Buckner of Washington, was married to Mr. J. Milton Arbuckle at Boston, last week.

Rev. G. W. Alston, who has been receiving treatment at Freedmen's Hospital, has returned to Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Dr. W. P. Gibbons was in Richmond, Va., last week.

Miss Mary Ward, of Columbus, Ohio, is expected to pay Washington a visit.

Mrs. Martha Dickerson has returned to Hampton, Va., after a pleasant visit here to her daughter, Mrs. Susie Holmes.

Miss Nettie Smallwood is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

After a pleasant trip to Red Bank, N. J., Miss Rosa Smith has returned to the city.

Dr. Wm. Thompkins, who expects to practice medicine in Kansas City, Mo., returned to Washington on business.

Mrs. Belle Pride and little boy are the guests of Mrs. Albert Bradford, Philadelphia.

Mr. Robert M. Harris has been visiting in Toronto, Canada.

Miss Carrie Hawkins has returned to Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. G. W. Kennard, who has been here visiting friends has returned to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Grant, of Warrenton, Va., are visiting this city on their bridal tour and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Boston, 2136 Eighth street, N. W.

Miss Lena Knox of New York City is visiting Washington and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, 2130 8th street, N. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Strong celebrated their twentieth marriage anniversary with an elegant reception at their home, Springfield, Ill.

Miss Dorothy A. Johnson of Washington was the guest of honor at a reception by Miss Eugenia Winder at the residence of Rev. L. J. Valentine, Baltimore, Md. Miss Johnson has returned to this city.

Mr. H. C. Hargrove has resumed his studies at Howard University.

A white woman dropped dead in her home at Atlanta, Ga., when two men were shot on a porch adjoining her home.

Mr. J. C. Green of Howard's Medical Department is a partner in the Gem Pharmacy, Charleston, W. Va.

In addition to being re-elected, Miss N. Burrough was presented with gold bracelet set with diamonds and a gold fountain pen by the N. B. Convention.

The National Training School will be located in the city of Washington.

Misses Eva Hickman and Annie E. Banks are having a pleasant time in the State of Virginia, visiting friends.

Prof. Roscoe C. Bruce will address the Lincoln Temple Sunday school next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. This address will be of special interest to students of the High and Normal Schools and Howard University.

Capt. I. D. Oliver, who left the city for Nashville, Tenn., to attend the convention of Good Samaritans, has returned to the city.

MARRIAGE OF MISS RACKS.

The marriage of Miss Susie V. Racks to Mr. Alfred F. Howard occurred Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, September 26.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Logan Johnson. The bride was attended by her sister, Bessie, and Mr. George C. Smith, an old friend of her father.

Owing to the long and severe illness of her mother she was quietly married at the residence of the pastor.

Mrs. Howard is the youngest daughter of the late John Rass, one of Washington's oldest and most respected citizens. She is a most accomplished young lady, having graduated from the M Street High School in June last.

Mr. Howard is a young business man from the Armstrong Manuel Training School of this city.

They have taken up their residence at 3411 Sherman avenue, N. W.

MR. JOSEPH DOUGLASS WEDS.

The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Douglass, the grandson of the late Hon. Frederick Douglass, and son of Mr. Charles Douglass may be a surprise to many. Mr. Douglass was one of Washington's finest violinists.

He was married to Miss Fannie Mae Howard at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Howard, at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday of last week. Miss Howard was one of the foremost ladies in the social circle of Atlanta.

We hope for Mr. and Mrs. Douglass a happy voyage on their new journey through life.

MAYBE HE IS.

From the Seattle Republican.

Fred Conlin, "a white man," occupies a cell in the Whatcom County jail, charged with having raped his own 16-year-old daughter. Conlin must be a "black brute" turned wrong side out, for how could a white man commit so heinous a crime?

REV. CORROTHERS ENTERTAINS THE LAWYERS.

Continued from page one.

ing thereby an opportunity for the assassination of character, the venomous back biter, the sneak, the ingrate, and the false friend to vent his spite upon many, witout incurring personal responsibility.

We should open our eyes and ears, keep our mouths closed until we can exercise sober judgment to discuss the many perplexing questions which confront us as a race especially in this community.

We should favor unanimously home rule. The promotion of the Hon. Ashley M. Gould to be the Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District, who is fair and impartial, knows the residents, a man who knows no one by reason of the color of his skin, or would condescend to vent his inmost feelings against any. The Supreme bench contains men of the highest character and integrity. While we are mindful of the fact that we are without representation, either in the position as clerk, bailiff or cryer, yet we should work to that end, representing 90,000 colored people, many who pay taxes on real and personal property, should endorse and stand by those who protect the race.

The Hon. D. W. Baker, United States District Attorney, who will some day see his way clear to give one of the many colored practicing Attorneys an opportunity and the race representation by appointment, should be endorsed to be the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to sueceed Hon. M. Ashley M. Gould. The many white members of the Bar are our friends with few exceptions and while we are not members of the Bar Association, and have not free access to their Law Library, which occupies room in a United States Government Building, in the near future our friends only prove true to ourselves and our her high social standing, she is an accause. We have not been and are not now united. Jealousies should be obliterated from our midst. United we stand, divided we fall. The love for the profession and for one another in it, should be like the tie which bound Damon to Pythias.

We condemn lynchings and mob violence, and stand for law and order. And there should be a Federal Law making it a crime for any newspaper to publish or contain or use words of an American citizen as a nigger, dago, Hebrew or Irishman. News relating to crime and misdemeanor should be regulated by statute. Often from a newspaper's standpoint, mankind are tried and convicted before the iron hand of the law has taken jurisdiction, and men of weak judgments are incensed to violate the law by the glary headlines and ex parte statements printed oftimes to suit the whims and fancies of the writer.

There should be no restraint upon those who desire to preach the gospel to those especially who live in the alleys and by-ways, and seldom attend any church or Sunday school.

There should be fewer bar and pool rooms located in the midst of the poor and ignorant.

Attorney John E. Collins was the next speaker. Mr. Collins is a concise and positive pleader at the bar. He spoke of the success of the colored members of the bar and the esteem in which they are held by the court.

He advocated unity of action and brotherly love. The first duty of a lawyer is to be true and honest with his client and honest to each other. He denied the assertion that colored lawyers are not respected in the courts. So far as he saw, the colored lawyer has the respect and confidence of all the courts. The lawyer who doesn't respect himself cannot hope, said Mr. Collins, to have the respect of any one.

Mr. John W. Patterson spoke of his experience at the bar and what the colored lawyer ought to do.

Addresses were also made by Attorneys James L. Nevol, Thomas L. Jones and M. T. Clinkscales.

ARCHDEACON AND MRS. POLLARD WELCOMED.

From the True Reformer.

The fourth anniversary birthday dinner of little Miss Susie Clayton Cheatham, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Cheatham, in honor of Archdeacon and Mrs. J. H. Pollard on Monday afternoon of this week was one of the most delightful social affairs of the year in Littleton. Little Susie Clayton is so charming in her manner that her guests were all made to feel that they wished her birthdays would come with more frequency. There were about thirty guests, exclusive of the Archdeacon and his bride, who were the guests of honor. The dinner was served in courses and the menu would have done credit to a Washington caterer. The Hon. and Mrs. Cheatham were happy in the entertainment of their guests, and at the conclusion of the elaborate repast some delightful toasts were proposed to the honored hosts, the distinguished guests of honor and the charming and happy little Susie Clayton Cheatham.

Mrs. R. J. Perry of Weldon, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. P. Cheatham, for several days.

J. T. C. NEWSOME.

About the first of next year Mr. John T. C. Newsome, who has been a valuable and progressive citizen of Washington, will leave this city with his wife and three interesting children, two boys and one girl, for Vinetta, I. T., the most agreeable place in the Indian Territory. Mr. Newsome has purchased one of the best lots in this beautiful and growing town in which he will begin a new life. What The Bee means by a new life is that he will start a new business. Mr. Newsome has just returned from this beautiful country to this city a week ago for the purpose of introducing to the people in the East and South the

MR. JOHN T. NEWSOME.

two oil wells that are in operation in the territory. Mr. Newsom has a host of friends in this city who will regret his absence. He is doing good business in which he is engaged now, but being desirous of exercising the rights of citizenship and vote for men of his choice, Mr. Newsome has decided to leave this city and go to a country where the rights of citizenship are not denied a man on account of his color or condition. He has a very interesting little family. Mrs. Newsome is a thorough business woman and a great help to her husband. The Bee wishes Mr. Newsome and his family much success in the new field of labor.

MRS. W. W. TAYLOR.

Mrs. W. W. Taylor, the accomplished wife of the Editor of the Utah Plaindealer, is enroute to this city. Mrs. Taylor is one of the leading women in Utah and one that is highly respected. It is said that she was a belle before her marriage to the distinguished Editor of the Plaindealer

and since her marriage to the well-known editor she leads in society. Mrs. Taylor will visit many States and cities before her arrival in this city. Aside from complished lady. Her visit to the city will be looked forward to with pleasure by her many social friends. The Bee welcomes the lady of Salt Lake City to the capital of the nation and the city of magnificent distances.

A LESSON FROM A LAND THIEF.

From Maxwell's Talisman.

One may learn a valuable lesson, even from a land thief. One of the expedients to which the thief has resorttd, in order to get possession of land under the homestead law, has been the erection of a "shack" or rude dwelling of four rooms, so located at the point where the corners of four quarter-sections came together that one room would be upon each quarter-section. In each room he has quartered a man to personate a settler, thus making a show of technical compliance with the provisions of the homestead law, requiring the erection of a dwelling on each claim and actual residence therein. A building arranged for four families, erected at the point where four "crofts" come together, might prove advantageous, not only in the economy of construction, but in the saving of ground, the economy of fuel and the promotion of neighborliness.

A NEGRO WHO SPEAKS FIVE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

From the Austin Watchman.

Conselor Junus C. Ayler delivered a unique address Sunday at the Young Men's Christian Association in West 53rd street on "The Languages," in which he spoke in Hebrew, German, Yiddish, French and English. Mr. Ayler has also a considerable acquaintance with Latin, Greek, Arabic and Chaldic. Dr. Edward W. Blyden spoke of Mr. Ayler in the A. M. E. Quarterly Review as the only Afro-American he ever met who had a knowledge of Arabic.

Prof. Washington Speaks

STUDENTS REQUESTED TO RETURN—ALL QUIET.

Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1906.

Dear Sir—I have just spent some time upon the grounds of Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, with President Crogmen and Dr. Bowen. I have also looked very thoroughly into conditions so far as our people are concerned and I have no hesitancy in advising the students of Clark and Gammon to return as speedily as possible to these two institutions, and since getting into direct touch with the presidents of these institutions, I am convinced that new students as well as old ones will find themselves perfectly safe on the grounds and in the city of Atlanta as well.

The dangerous period I am sure has passed. During the last few days President Crogman and Dr. Bowen have passed through severe trials for these two institutions and for the race, but they have manfully and courageously stood at their posts. When the true history of the Atlanta disturbance is written it will be shown that no two individuals acted more heroically and deserve greater credit than is true of President Crogman and Dr. Bowen. They have done their duty, now let the race do its duty by supporting and encouraging them.

It would prove of great value just now to these great and grand men for the race to crowd these two institutions with students as speedily as possible, and I very much hope this will be done.

Booker T. Washington.

The grand rally at Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church will begin Sunday, October 7. On that date Rt. Rev. Bishop Alex. Walters, A.M., D.D., president of the Afro-American Council, has requested that prayers be made in our churches throughout the country for our brethren who are suffering in the Southland. At Galbraith the day will be observed in old-fashioned Methodist order. At 7 o'clock A. M. there will be an altar and praise service and at 11 o'clock A. M. the pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, D.D., will preach on the "Overruling Providence of God." In the evening at 8 o'clock on "The Poor Man's Defense."

THAT REFUSAL.

From the Daily Picayune, New Orleans.

The refusal to allow the rendering of the "Clansman" seems to be the expression of a fear that it will arouse the negroes to violence. In such a possibility there must be no paltering. It must be met and there must always be readiness to meet it. No expression of timidity will keep off danger. It will encourage trouble.

The greatest numbers of the negroes are quiet, peaceable, and they are entitled to full protection. The atrocious criminals should receive prompt and summary punishment. If the people have no confidence in the machinery of the law it is the fault of the machinery and those who control it.

THE FIRM.

From the Cleveland Journal.

The Hon. John P. Green, Mrs Green and Miss Clara Green have arrived in the city from Washington and will reside in their home on Quincy avenue. The law firm will be known as Green, Green & Green.

THE GRANDSON OF FRED. DOUGLASS.

From the Indianapolis World.

The friends in this city of Mr. Joseph Douglass, the violinist, will be pleased to learn of his marriafge on Wednesday of this week to Miss Fannie Mae Howard, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Howard, at Atlanta, Ga.

CUT OFF FROM FRIENDS.

From the Florida Sentinel.

Pensacola today is in a condition never before witnessed in all her history. All communications by wire, telephone and East Florida are absolutely cut off. Black and white people are working in perfect harmony for the relief of the destitute.

WAGE SLAVERY.

From Appeal to Reason.

To make a dollar a day profit off of each of 100 employes means $100 a day profit. That is more than any chattel slave owner ever made off of 100 black slaves. Wage slavery is better for the masters than chattel slavery. And then you don't have to buy or breed slaves.

Supplementary Republican Text Book, Congressional Campaign, 1906. For sale at the following places:

Office of The Bee, 1109 Eye street, N. W.

Record, 1700 Vermont avenue, N. W. and 1541, corner 14th and Q streets, N. W.

Price ten (10) cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Wanted—At Vinita, I. T. (Oklahoma), at once, one or two good colored lawyers; also, dressmaker. Profitable business guaranteed. See Mr. J. T. C. Newsom, 1011 New York ave., N. W.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The Masonic muddle could all be done away with if not for several who think they know it all, and know nothing. The secret is that the old side made bad breaks and they are too proud to acknowledge the same. They allowed the landmarks to be trampled on, and it is a game of bluff. When we are wrong, knock and act like men. Colored men in this day and time have no business fighting each other. Take Atlanta, Ga., for an illustration. Better cut it out. Read The Bee and learn sense.

On Monday night schools for colored pupils were opened in the D. C. at the Armstrong, P street between First and Third, N. W., Stevens, 21st between K and L, N. W., Garnett, 10th and O, N. W., and Rahdall, First and I, S. W.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a manufacturing plant has been established in which only cripples will be employed.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Stock Yards Police Court has decided that discreet and dignified dalliance has a right and is not classed as disorderly conduct in the cases of sweethearts, etc.

The washwomen of New Brunswick, N. J., have formed a union. It provides that they report at 8.30 A. M., stop at 5 P. M., and get $1.25 per day.

Verily, the colored brother of the United States is in a bad predicament. First, he is fighting himself, and the white man knows it. Then the white man is now engaged in putting his light out. What the negro of the United States should do in certain localities is to inaugurate the study of dynamite, nitro-glycerine, like his white brother, *and their uses*, providing he can stop fighting himself.

A priest who speaks Chinese is soon to come to New York to look after the spiritual welfare of the Chinese Catholics in New York. A chapel will be built for their use.

The President's son-in-law is to be opposed for election to Congress by Thos. Benthan, attorney at law, who represents the labor element.

Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Sunday school has elected the following officers for the year: F. Rebecca Norton, superintendent; H. Williams, chorister of the junior choir; Masters Dines, Stanley, Crawford and S. Davis, ushers.

All gates in parking fences must swing inwardly over any public space, sidewalk, avenue, street or alley, new regulation, M. P.

The new repairs made to the hall, Virginia avenue and S street, S. E., makes it present a new appearance. The other evening we ran across Ill. M. H. Robinson and L. H. Wayne, 33d's, they both traveling away from the Temple, viz., 2nd and D, S. W. (Murrays.)

Our friend, Brother P. B. Brooks, 33d, M. D., is as busy as ever. Doc is traveling night and day.

Dr. Harris is still holding his own at F and 3rd, S. W.

Ill. Jas. F. Johnson has been under the weather.

We were very much impressed with certain conversation we heard last Sunday afternoon by some Southern white men and women, one of the men saying that no matter what you did for a nigger, he would give you the worst of it. The ladies appeared to be much put out about the way colored ladies dressed and looked on the streets. In short there are a lot of Southern rebels in the D. C. who if they had their way there would be another Atlanta scene here. (The colored brother had better stop the knifing game and unite.)

Mr. James P. Needham, of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, passed through this city Sunday evening last enroute to the Bi-Annual Convention which met at Richmond, Va., Tuesday, the 2d inst.

Look out for the "Old Maid's Convention" at Grand Army Hall on Friday, the 2d of November, to be given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Luke's P. E. Church. Full information will appear in our advertising columns in our next issue.

The ladies of Prince Hall Chapter of the Eastern Star are arranging for a grand reception at Odd Fellows Hall the night after Thanksgiving.

Dr. Thomas J. Brown, rector of St. Luke's Church, has returned to the city after an absence of ten days. Wednesday evening services were resumed on the 3d instant.

Our genial friend, Harry Reynolds, is said to be one of the most skillful anglers within this District, with Wm. J. Mayse and Wm. B. Coles worthy rivals as close seconds.

LOUIS REESE,
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

MEETING ROOM FOR CLUBS AND PRIVATE PARTIES, AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MEN. PHONE, MAIN 3311.
636 D STREET, NORTHWEST.

NOTICE.

All butlers and boarding-house keepers are requested to file their names and addresses with the Columbia Ice and Coal Company on or before the first of October, 1906.

COLUMBIA ICE AND COAL CO.,
Fifth and K Sts., N. W.

EDGRAY
OR
THE BLACK HEIR

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, author of "A Peculiar People," "Levi Trooman, Or She Kept Her Word, etc.
(Written expressly for The Washington Bee.)

With the permission of Zella, Edgray moved to the back seat and telling her at the same time that he feared she would get lonesome waiting for Pearl.

Zella called his attention to the submissive swaying of the tall grass to gentle breeze which played in its midst. "Yes, this reminds me of our younger days when we, with the other children, went to the fields for daisies. The last time we gathered daisies we carried them to decorate the graves of the dead soldiers."

"All the girls said that you had the biggest bunch and the largest daisies. I gathered all of yours and you would not let me assist any one else. Do you remember that you said that I was to serve you?"

"Now we are grown we can better comprehend the meaning of what you said, and make some kind of pledge to each other. I avoided saying any thing to you while you were away for I knew that Pearl would look after my cause. Now I am prepared to act for myself and I hope you will not refuse to hear what I may say to you."

"I know my sister has told you of all my plans so I need not go over them."

"You must have known all along that you were, are and will be the only girl on whom I could place my affections. It is in your power to make me happy or to make me miserable and depend upon it you will never rest contented if you prefer to do the latter."

Edgray did not think of how he was stating his feelings. He was determined to go through the ordeal and be over with it. He had been foiled in so many attempts.

There was a pause, then he began by asking Zella to name the time when he could claim her as his wife.

Zella had understood him from the start, even when he wrapped the reins around the whip handle she felt a flutter which indicated that after all she had not prepared herself for what she knew Edgray was going to say to her. She wanted to join Pearl and gather some grass also, but Edgray would not consent.

She thought that Edgray the man was very different from Edgray the boy.

Mustering to her command all her will power she began:

"What would Myra Thom say if she only knew what you have said to me? You told us that she was the prettiest girl on the excursion; that you danced many times. Why you really permitted your sister Ruby to go home alone while you escorted Myra home. Certainly you must have known all along that my uncle Provost is in love with Myra and is only waiting for her to name the day for their marriage. You have given her attention on so many occasios to the exclusion of all the other girls."

"I know that Myra is older than you but that is nothing, a difference in age amounts to little where love rules supreme. How am I to blend what I heard with the profession you make to me?"

Zella's eyes did not prove themselves to be the windows through which Edgray could read the secret of the heart of Zella Ovalton. The whole time she was speaking she was calm and positive. Edgray hoped in his heart to be able to extricate himself from the false position in which Zella's accusations had put him. He was relievel when she had concluded and taking her by the hand told her that she had misunderstood all she had related. He said that she had openly and unhesitatingly accused him of being untrue and that if what she had said were true he would be a man without any regard for right.

He then told Zella that Ruby, his sister, in her effort to punish Provost Lerkell for inattention to Myra Thom, had been the cause of all the attention he had given to Myra. He told her that Ruby had told his mother who in turn told him the whole secret.

"If," began Edgray, "I have squared myself in your estimation and you require no further explanation permit me to call your attention to my request." Handing her a small calendar he asked her to name an early date, for he knew that there were others who were trying to win Zella.

"Why, Zella, dear, our marriage would be one of the surest health restorers your mother could wish," but Zella thought she should wait until Mrs. Ovalton was fully restored to health.

Seeing that Edgray was not to be baffled she borrowed his pencil and drew a line under the date which pleased her.

Edgray looked at the selected date, smiled and bending over pressed a kiss on the hand of Zella.

To his gratification the time was just one month from the time he had asked Zella to name the day. Edgray was so elated that he did not want to talk of anything else, while Zella turned his attention to Pearl.

"Suppose we make an effort to have Pearl return; we shall not be able to get home with the grass seed." Edgray got out of the carriage, but did not go many steps before Pearl started towards them. When she was in speaking distance she said something was wrong, all the seed were too ripe and fell out of the little pods. "I have only collected a very small quantity, but the exercise was beneficial. I thank you for your patience."

"I wish you would let me drive back, you know that I am an expert," said Pearl as they started homeward.

"Under some other circumstances I might, but Zella wants to talk to you. I will continue to be coachman."

"I will not trouble her to tell me all you two have said, just tell me the date you have set so that I may begin to prepare."

Pearl wanted to see Edgray married, as she had promised to be Zella's bridesmaid and her wedding would follow her brother's.

On their return Mrs. Ovalton seemed brighter after chatting with Mrs. Jones.

Pearl lost no time telling the two ladies what had happened while out driving. The news was very acceptable, as both ladies knew that more hearts than two would throb with joy.

Ruby was the only one that acted in an unconcerned manner, she wanted to teach. She had as yet no love affair yet she liked Rev. Trueman, only liked him.

She said one of the children ought to remain at home with the old folks.

Dixma Ovalton declared that he could not marry and leave his brother's widow and child alone on their own resources. Pearl Jones was to be his wife and he was to take Zella's motehr to live with them. Provost Lerkell was anxious about his niece and her mother also but intended to marry Myra Thom and occupy the house of his sister, Mrs. Ovalton, as soon as Zella was married.

Such a whirl in the social circle of the dark-skinned four hundred of Fair-View had never before occurred.

Mrs. Ovalton was soon in possession of her usual health and issued the invitations to the marriage of her daughter Zella to Edgray Jones. The following week Hon. and Mrs. Cassau Thom sent out invitations to the marriage of their daughter Myra to Mr. Provost Lerkell.

One month from the marriage of Edgray the marriage of his sister Pearl to Mr. Dixma Ovalton took place.

Lawyer Rostro Ekil declared that a man's good looks and his profession should be preferable to a coachman and his money. Lawyer Ekil had done every thing in his power to win Zella from Edgray.

Dr. Stonely said that he had concluded that a gentlemanly coachman, in his sphere was as great as a M.D.

The girls were more thoughtful about the three swell weddings than anything else. Many of those who were going to these weddings were going to attend with the earnest desire to make favorable impressions on some of the disappointed lawyers and doctors, who would not miss attending the wedding of Edgray Jones.

For the first time in all their married life Mr. and Mrs. Goodman really disagreed. It was well enough to start Edgray in business and give him and his sisters a nice sum of money, but she ily moving into the house where her two children were born. Mr. Goodman desired to rid himself of the house because his two children had died there and their memory haunted him.

"The colored people up north do not live in the aristocratic sections with the whites. I am sure," continued Mrs. Goodman, "the people will not tolerate Edgray and his family." Edgray was already in the possession of all the papers which made him the sole owner of the former home of the Goodmans.

Mr. Goodman thought over all his wife had said and determined to find out just how his old neighbors would treat Edgray. He sent a paper to them asking them if they did not object to having a nice colored family move in his house after he had gone to his new house to sign their names.

There could have been no objections, for each one signed the paper.

The house was put in readiness for Edgray's occupancy, and the whole town was in commotion on his wedding day.

When the hour arrived for the bridal party to enter the church every available bit of space was occupied. From the organ loft came sweet strains of music which sounded as if afar off.

It was a hard thing to tell who was the happier man, Edgray or his father.

Zella, leaning on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Provost Lerkell, was the last of the bridal party to enter.

Her beauty had never shown to such an advantage as it did on her wedding night.

At the altar she was met by Edgray, who emerged from among the green foliage arranged about the altar.

"Edgray Jones, will you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife, love and cherish her?" rang out in the crowded sanctuary, and the "I will" was even louder.

"There being no objections," said the minister, "I pronounce you, Edgray Jones and Zella Ovalton, man and wife."

Edgray had hardly allowed the sound to die on his lips of the minister when he took the arm of Zella and placed it gently on his and proudly, yet silently marched out of the edifice to the sweet strains of music which pealed forth from the organ.

None were allowed to precede Edgray and his bride in their new home.

Just before crossing the threshold Edgray stopped with Zella at his side. She did not comprehend his reason for stopping, and looked in his face for an explanation. He pressed a kiss on her upturned lips and said: "Zella, my wife, I usher you into our new home to add to your happiness, you are my queen, on you I shall ever depend for sunshine to light up our home." The only light visible when Edgray and Zella reached the door, was a dim taper on a small stand in the hallway.

He raised his right hand to the side of the door facing nearest him and concluded by saying: "You are to shine in our home more brilliantly than what you now behold."

Edgray had pressed a button and the sight caused by the electric lights streaming from all parts of the house, baffled description.

Zella was more nervous than she had been at any time in her life when, as they descended the stairs to the spacious parlors to receive their friends, the fact began to dawn on her that she had been blessed beyond all expectations.

It was truly an honor conferred on all who had been invited to the wedding feast.

In the midst of friends, flowers and congratualtions is to be seen Zella Jones, the wife of the leading and richest coachman known among the dark-skinned citiztns of the United States of America, EDGRAY JONES.

(THE END.)

PARROT IS TOO TALENTED.

Brings Loss to Roadhouse Man and He Gives It Away.

New York.—Joseph Murphy, proprietor of a roadhouse in the Bronx, is said by veracious citizens of the vicinity to have suffered financial loss through the misplaced intellectual efforts of his green parrot Jemimah. The bird had to be disposed of because it ordered too many drinks at Mr. Murphy's bar.

According to neighborhood report, and Mr. Murphy reluctantly confirms the tale, a parrot pronounced to be bright and quick to learn was given to Mr. Murphy. The bird, which was hung on the veranda where the thirsty are served, made good his reputation by learning the names of the drinks the waiters called through the open windows to the professor behind the mahogany. The wise bird could distinguish a horse's neck from a mint julep within three weeks.

It was when Jemimah began to call out the order for drinks on her own hook that trouble began. "Scotch highball and two up," Jemimah would exclaim in the midst of a hurry of orders. The bartender would set out the drinks, ring up the check, then find that it was "on the house." This grew monotonous and so Murphy gave the bird to a friend whose wife is a member of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union.

PLAN FEDERAL FEMALE PRISON.

Government May Rally All in One Great Institution.

Leavenworth, Kan.—It is the plan of the department of justice to build here within a short time a prison to be devoted entirely to the keeping of government female prisoners, and Gen. Cecil Clay, special agent of the department, and Architect T. C. Young, of St. Louis, who are at the United States penitentiary making an inspection, are said to be looking over the land of this prison for a site. If one is built it will be directly west of this immense institution, and, perhaps, under the same head, but this has not been decided.

The government has in all no less than 200 female prisoners held for violation of the federal laws. These are confined for the most part in state penitentiaries, in states where their crimes have been committed and are being paid for out of funds set aside for this purpose. The cost is about 50 cents a day and it is thought they can be more cheaply and satisfactorily confined if in a government institution.

At one time it was planned to confine all female lawbreakers in one cellhouse of the federal penitentiary here, but this has been changed, as it was not thought this would be a suitable arrangement and would be detrimental to discipline.

LOT FARMS IN BERLIN

UPWARD OF 1,000 OF THEM NOW IN CULTIVATION.

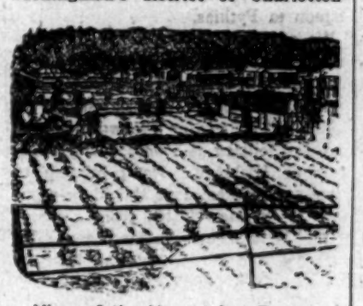
Started in 1900 with 94—Miniature Country Houses That Have Become the Scene of Healthy Activity and Innocent Pleasure.

New York.—The visitor to the German capital who is not satisfied with the beaten track of the guide book and the average sightseer may at this season of the year find in Charlottenburg or any of the outlying districts of the city a spectacle not only unusual and picturesque, but delightful from a sociological standpoint.

One comes across tracts of land slightly below the street level which are green with regular rows of vegetables or brilliant with beds of flowers. At one end of each garden plot is a simple little hut or a latticed arbor covered with vines. Men are busy with spades, women with rakes, children with sprinkling cans. Or they sit about a home-made table in the shade and sip their coffee and consume—as every genuine Berliner does—enormous quantities of cake. There is an air of contentment about the scene which is doubly refreshing after the sight of the bustling crowds, loaded with lunch baskets, that plod along the hot and dusty roads toward the beer gardens of the Grunewald. These people have no need to seek the open; they enjoy an outing on ground which is theirs.

A number of societies which have at heart the health and the welfare of the people are the founders of the philanthropy which offers the workingman living with his family in a stuffy tenement a plot of ground, easy of access, where he can rest from indoor work by a little gardening. They took the cue from an exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1900, where the Ligue Francaise du Coin de Terre et du Foyer demonstrated the work of 60 corporations that have given to French laborers plots of ground where these people grow their own supply of vegetables and in doing so improve their physical well being and add to the few and simple joys of their life.

The German societies leased two tracts of unimproved land near a workingmen's district of Charlottenburg, subdivided them into 94 plots, and raffled them off among those who applied for them, families with many children being first considered. In the center of every garden plot was a playground for the little ones.



View of the Vacant Lot Farms.

The societies started the work of preparing the ground and even furnished fertilizers and seeds. This being done, the plots were taken over and cared for by the families to whose share they had fallen. The enthusiasm and perseverance with which these city dwellers entered upon their farming was surprising.

Instead of crowding into a train or a tram bound for the pleasure resorts in the suburbs, these people place their youngest child, their tools and their lunch basket in the baby's carriage and set out early in the morning to spend their holiday in their own garden. There father and mother work or rest, and the children play in the open until late in the evening, when one can see processions of them returning to their city flats.

Nor is it only on holidays that they resort to their gardens. As soon as the warm weather has set in, the wives go there early in the afternoon, the children follow after school hours and the father joins the family on coming from his work. The principal meal of the family being taken at noon, it is quite possible for the family of a Berlin workingman owning such a garden to spend from five to seven hours daily in the open. When not busy caring for their potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and other vegetables, the mothers sit in the shade of the arbors sewing, while the children romp about.

There is a spirit of emulation among the people which is encouraged by the patrons, who at an annual harvest feast view the results attained and join in the general merrymaking. It is their aim not only to promote the physical well being of the people, but to foster a feeling of neighborliness. To strengthen this spirit of solidarity and prevent an estrangement among the plot neighbors during the long winter, there is at least one meeting of a social nature on the grounds in the cold season.

This enterprise is hardly five years old, but the 94 plots originally given to the people in Charlottenburg have become upward of 1,100 in various parts of Berlin. Extraordinary reasons must prevail if any owner decides to give up his plot. When one of those rare cases occurs, there are hundreds of applicants eager to fill the vacancy. The people cling to the bit of ground as if it were a valuable old family place.

CANADA BEAVER FARM

PREACHER HAS THRIVING COLONY IN DOMINION.

Animals Are Very Industrious and Have No Use for Lazy Members of the Flock—Pelts Bring Good Prices.

Duxbow, Sask.—On the farm of Rev. W. E. Chrismas, a few miles from this town, exists one of the few beaver farms of Canada. Within the limit of the farm are five large dams, peopled by some 200 beavers. The banks of the Souris river, which runs through the farm, are fringed with poplar trees, supplying the beavers with the best of building material, and also with daily bread.

According to a law passed in 1896 it is illegal to kill beavers until the fall of 1908, consequently this colony is waxing strong and multiplying rapidly. Having been protected from the trappers for the past ten years, the beavers are becoming very tame, and do not seem to mind a casual onlooker, although they do most of their work by moonlight.

One night these beavers cut down 52 trees, according to Rev. Mr. Chrismas, who takes a great deal of interest in his little tenants, and watches carefully to see that no harm comes to them. These beavers are very industrious and have no use for one of their number who refuses to do his share of the work. When such a member of the flock is noticed the others drive him away to live in solitude as a bachelor."

It takes the beavers only a short time to fell a large sized tree, and they are able to throw it in any direction. When once felled the tree is quickly cut up into lengths for house, dams, or food, as may be required. The house of the beaver is built on the bank of the river, with its entrance under water. Once having built the entrance the rest of the house is started, the whole colony working at the house until it is finished, and when it is completed it is warm, dry and cozy.

A beaver family usually consists of four or five, and comes into the world with its eyes wide open. The young ones live with their parents for two years, and then they are ready to shift for themselves. The full grown beaver measures about two feet in length, with a tail some ten inches long, which he can use as a spade or trowel, as well as a paddle. The average age is 15 years, although some have been known to live to be 20. When the animal is nine years of age its pelt is at its prime, and will fetch from $10 to $12 in Minneapolis.

WANTS TO WED ONCE MORE.

Rich Old Farmer Who Has Had Four Wives Seeks a Fifth.

Monterey, Ind.—Daniel Overmeyer, of this town, has been in consultation with his attorney, M. M. Hathaway, of Winamac, as to filing proceedings for a divorce against Mrs. Mildred Smith Overmeyer, of Noblesville, upon the ground of abandonment and desertion.

This aged Romeo has been married four times, twice divorced and separated by death from two wives. He told his attorneys as soon as he was free again he was going to Argos, north of this place, and probably would marry a widow, the mother of five children, by the name of Laura Heckthorne. If he failed to bring the widow to terms he was going to South Bend and accept a proposition from a young woman of that place.

Mr. Overmeyer is about 75 years old, owner of a fine farm, the father of 11 children. To each child, upon its marriage, he gave 80 acres of land, $700 and a team of horses. His present wife was the daughter of former Mayor Smith, of Noblesville, and Overmeyer says she was never intended for a farmer's wife.

He says newspaper advertising—"Wanted, a wife"—brings scores of letters from women, begging to be some man's wife, but that choosing a wife is like trading horses—you don't know what you have until you "get stuck in the bargain."

RAISES AN ELECTRIC TREE.

New Benjamin Franklin Arises in the Keystone State.

Brunt Cabin, Pa.—William Kronenberg, an eccentric scientist living in the mountains near here, is making experiments with a new variety of tree that he calls the electric light plant.

Noticing the phosphorescent light be found around decayed tree stumps, he conceived the idea of using it for the benefit of mankind. Taking an ordinary wild grapevine at several stumps, he was gratified after several years' culture to see the fruit emit a rich white glow.

Mr. Kronenberg has one plant which gives off sufficient light to read by, and he is wiring his log cabin with the grapevine. He says that if he can develop the electric light plant sufficiently it will come into general use on account of its cheapness and safety.

To Teach Filipinos Farming.

Washington.—W. A. Sutherland, of the bureau of insular affairs, who has charge of the Filipino students being educated in this country at the government expense, left Washington the other day for New Orleans. He will make arrangements there to place agricultural students in positions where they may acquire knowledge of methods used in growing sugar, tobacco, rice and other crops suited to the Philippine islands.

OLD MORMON SHRI

FIRST CHURCH BUILT BY JOSE SMITH.

Is Still Standing at Kirtland, O., When Erected by the Prophet—Now Used by Latter-Day Saints.

Kirtland, O.—The first shrine Mormonism is still standing at Kirtland, O. If the occupants of little cemetery near it could they would tell how many a fevered zealot gave his lands, his home his all to provide funds for the building of the temple.

It was in 1830 that Smith appeared in Kirtland, and with his coming there was a social revolution, the like of which Ohio had never witnessed. Husbands left their wives and children, mothers deserted their homes and babes were placed in the poorhouse. The end came when Joseph Smith was compelled to flee the state of Ohio. The temple was all that was left behind.

"A storehouse of the Lord," as Smith called it, was begun in 1833 and by 1834 was completed. Its foundation was laid on seven small ridges or hills in imitation of the Rome of old. The dimensions was about 80 by 125 feet. The stone walls are two feet in thickness.

The temple stands to-day about as it was when built. On the first floor is the main audience room, filled with walnut benches surrounded by a high railing. The doors to the pews have locks or catches, so that when closed whoever is speaking is reasonably sure of holding his audience.

At each end of the room a series of elevated thrones, one rising above the other, marks the position during worship used by the dignitaries of Joseph Smith's reign. Rows of hooks in the ceiling show how the curtains which were once used were arranged to divide the floor into four apartments.

The floor above is bare and desolate looking. About 60 chairs placed here indicate that it is used as a sort of lecture hall, but in the days of Smith curtains divided this apartment just as below.

Rollers fastened to the ceiling of the second floor, together with a system of pulleys, enabled the operator to raise or lower the curtains of both first and second floors at the same time. In the third story several partitions running north and south make a number of separate chambers.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the body which worships in this temple, now tries to follow literally the Book of Mormon, which, be it known, prohibits polygamy. The doctrine of plural wives was one of Smith's "revelations." Yet this sect defies Joseph Smith, polygamy and all.

REWARD FOR KIND NIECE.

Gets Nearly a Million by Will, but Does Not Want Notoriety.

Toledo, O.—Because of her kindness to him when his other relatives had forsaken him, S. C. Navarre left Mrs. J. C. Rhoades, his niece, $972,000. Mrs. Rhoades inherited the money nearly three months ago, but, shunning notoriety, she kept her great fortune a profound secret and pursued the even tenor of her way. When interviewed she was busily engaged running a typewriter for her former employer, who was in need of her work during the vacation season.

Mr. Navarre left the city home he had in Monroe many years ago and took up a life of a hermit. He took claims on fine hunting and fishing grounds and leased them to wealthy sportsmen. On their tips he made profitable investments and when he died three months ago he had accumulated stocks and bonds worth nearly $1,000,000.

Mrs. Rhoades was a stenographer till she was married a few months ago. She is only a little over 20 years old, very reticent about her wealth. She refused to furnish her photograph and begged that no publication be made of the news of her good fortune.

Americans Lead in Savings.

Washington.—Nowhere in the world are bank deposits increasing at a greater ratio than in the United States. The French, justly famed for their economy and saving proclivities, are easily outclassed by the Americans, reputed spendthrifts and the most extravagant people on earth. Official figures just at hand show that in France from 1885 to 1905 bank deposits increased from $182,000,000 to $579,000,000, or 218 per cent. In the United States during the same years the deposits increased from $1,248,000,000 to $4,735,000,000, or 271 per cent. This great increase is properly chargeable to the prosperity enjoyed in the United States rather than to a healthy growth of the habit of economy.

Big Turtle in Mail Bag.

Middletown, N. Y.—A large snapping turtle arrived in a mail bag in the post office here. A large number of mail bags had been emptied. When the clerk reached for a bundle a head popped out and snapped at his hand. The clerk was badly frightened. Kicking away the pile of mail, he uncovered the turtle. It weighed about 15 pounds and was very ferocious, snapping at everything in sight. It had the run of the post office for a few minutes until a negro porter turned it on its back and got a rope around it. There was nothing to indicate where it had come from and the clerk did not know which bag it had been in.

QUAINT CHARACTERS

HARDY OLD FISHERMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Gloucester the Headquarters for Those Who Have Retired from the Calling—Exciting Experience of Capt. Johnson.

Gloucester, Mass.—The real Captains Courageous, made famous by Kipling and many lesser lights of fiction, are no less picturesque in actual life than between the covers of a book. Gloucester, the headquarters of the banks fishermen, possesses more quaint characters perhaps than any spot in the country. Just at this season, while the active captains are mostly away on the banks, the retired ones offer a never-failing source of interest to the summer boarders who flock to Gloucester from all parts of the east. But the retired ones are comparatively few, for these hardy seamen follow their calling long past what would be the limit of usefulness with most men.

Perhaps the best known Gloucester fisherman is Capt. Alfred Johnson, of the schooner Lelia E. Norwood. He was the first man from this port to cross the Atlantic in a dory. He had several narrow escapes—once from drowning when he capsized out of sight of land, and again when a fierce shark attacked him; but he drove the big sea fighter off with a big knife attached to the end of a pole. The dory was 18 feet keel, 5½ feet wide, 2½ feet deep. All deck, except standing room and hatchway. It was sloop rigged, two jibs, mainsail and square sail.

Capt. Johnson seems bound to have exciting times every time he goes out. On a trip a short time ago his smack, the Lelia E. Norwood, was run into by an ocean liner in a fog, and notwithstanding but the steamer's watchfulness and the quick work of her officers prevented the sinking of the smack.

CAPTAIN SPENCE.
(Dean of the Gloucester, Mass., Fishermen.)

He seems to be a regular Jonah, for news has come in this last week that he nearly lost his boat and his life on this present trip. There has been much fog out on the Georges, where Capt. Johnson is halibut fishing, and it is a dangerous place for these fishermen, for they are near the line of the ocean steamers. A few days ago the crew of the Norwood were in the fog, when they heard the noise of a large steamer, and as she came nearer, unseen, it was feared she would strike the schooner. They blew the fog horn, but the steamer did not hear it. Quickly Capt. Johnson ordered his men to jump into some of the dories and lie alongside, ready to pull out of danger when necessary.

Out of the fog burst the outline of a big tramp steamer, plowing ahead at full speed, brushing so close as to make the Norwood dance with the swell from the steamer. Then the great steamer vanished into the dense fog. Back went Capt. Johnson and his men to their fishing again. He confessed that two such experiences so near together made him feel a bit queer. Although he has made money in fisheries, he has not lost his love for the sea, and when April comes he sails out and fishes until September. He owns a vessel, and thus is skipper as well as fisherman. When asked if he would cross the Atlantic again in a dory, he answered emphatically: "No; there is neither honor, glory nor money in it now."

The oldest skipper is Capt. Soloman Rowe, who has followed the sea for many years.

Among the oldest fishermen of Gloucester is Alfred Bates, of East Gloucester. He is more than 80 years old, and although he used to go as far as Labrador and the Georges he has not been on the deep sea for many years. He stays around Gloucester fishing by the day and returning home each night.

Capt. Spence is another retired deep sea fisherman, but has not followed the sea for years. He is well known to the summer people and sits for hours and spins yarns to the admiring groups of visitors. Over at Annisquam David Stanwood holds the admiration of the youngsters. Other fishermen arriving in Gloucester who for the last week have made the wharves lively with automobiles and gay young people from the surrounding resorts, even from Magnolia and Manchester, are Capt. Leroy Spinney, arriving with a fare of 250,000 pounds of salt cod, and Capt. William H. Goodwin, with 240,000 pounds of the same. Each vessel that goes out leaves many widows' hearts behind, for fishing in these days is a dangerous occupation, and many ships never return.

NEW HEAD OF WEST POINT.

Maj. H. L. Scott Succeeds Gen. Mills as Superintendent.

Washington.—Maj. Hugh L. Scott, on September 1, succeeded Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills as superintendent of the military academy at West Point. Maj. Scott was formerly on duty with the Fourteenth cavalry in the Philippines.

Maj. Scott has been termed by his brother officers the "sultan of Sulu," because of his recent official position as governor of the archipelago.

MAJ. HUGH L. SCOTT.
(New Superintendent of West Point Military Academy.)

Maj. Scott graduated from West Point in 1876 and entered the cavalry service. He served under Gen. Leonard Wood through the Spanish war and was one of the first officers to go to the Philippines.

He was born in Kentucky in 1858, and graduated from West Point in 1876. He served in the Ninth cavalry for many years, and during the Spanish war served in the adjutant general's department.

At West Point he will have the rank of colonel. He is one of the best known and ablest officers in the army.

A WASHINGTON PALACE.

Built in Italian Style for John B. Henderson, Jr.

Washington.—As a residence for their son, John B. Henderson, Jr., who has just been nominated for congress in the Virginia district just across the Potomac, former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson have just completed a Venetian "palazzo" in Sixteenth street, which is unique in the architecture of the capital, and is one of the most interesting additions to the many fine homes here. It is just a few blocks above their own residence, Boundary Castle, on the highest ground of Executive avenue, commanding a view of the entire city. The "palazzo" is in the Venetian Gothic style, this design having been chosen because of its fitness here, where strong sunshine and bright skies give Washington a climate much like that of central Italy.

THE VENETIAN "PALAZZO."
(Built for John B. Henderson, Jr., by Former Senator.)

The "palazzo" has a frontage of 40 feet in Sixteenth street and 85 feet in Euclid street. It is four stories in height, and with its cross brick walls is practically fireproof. The exterior of the first story is entirely of white marble, while the upper portion is in Venetian pink marble with white unglazed terra cotta trimmings, with polished marble columns supporting the arches of the loggias and windows, the flat, undecorated surfaces being white marble stucco. The many and graceful balconies are a characteristic feature of the style. The roof is covered with a seal brown Ludovici tile, and a large roof garden forms another striking feature of the house.

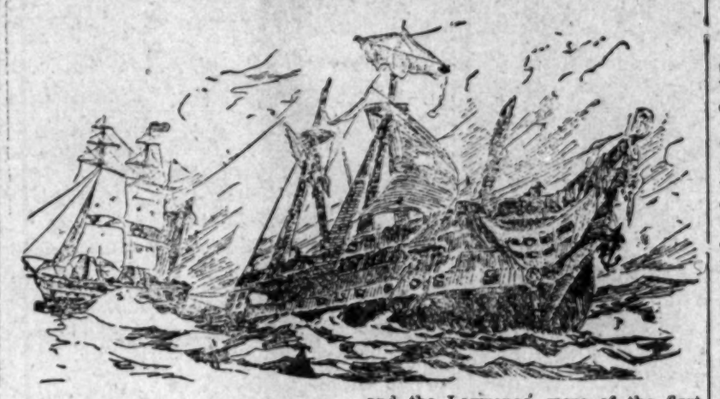
Former Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson have been residents of Washington for many years, Senator Henderson having built Boundary Castle when he came to congress from Iowa. Their son, John B. Henderson, Jr., who has entered politics in Virginia, is scholarly and a hard worker, and his friends predict success for him in public life. Mrs. Henderson recently attracted national attention by having the contents of her husband's wine cellar emptied into the gutter, with Mr. Henderson's consent.

Frank African Monarch.

Litia, the son of King Lewanika, of Africa, is described as a most intelligent man, anxious for the improvement of the people, and probably sharing the view of his father, who, on his return from attending the coronation, began his opening speech to his people with the words: "You are baboons! simply that!"

FAMOUS OLD FLAGSHIP NIAGARA TO BE RAISED FROM LAKE ERIE

Vessel Made Memorable Through Heroic Deeds of Commodore Perry to Be Preserved as a Naval Relic.



Washington.—The rate bill, pure food inspection measure and the selection of a type for the Panama canal are among the legislative products of the session of congress just ended that have the largest share of interest from a practical standpoint, but from a historic viewpoint the house, senate and president, at the instance of Representative Arthur L. Bates, enacted no more interesting law than that appropriating $20,000 to raise the famous old flagship Niagara from Lake Erie and preserve it as a permanent sailors' home at Erie, Pa., as a memorial to the first victory of an American fleet over a foreign foe.

The bill provides for the salvage work under the direction of the secretary of the navy and for the erection of a suitable building of brick and stone for housing the vessel after it is transported to land.

The site contemplated by the board of trustees of the soldiers' and sailors' home of Erie, who are made the custodians of the vessel, for the proposed building is on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie, making a most appropriate setting for carrying out the patriotic intentions of the advocates of the restoration plan. Thereafter the naval relic is to be kept on exhibition free to the public at all times.

The size of the building may be judged from the fact that the Niagara which was built after the same model as the Lawrence, was 100 feet straight rabbet, 30 feet beam, 9 feet hold and was pierced for 20 guns.

Every American knows of the heroic deeds of Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812. It is one of the brightest pages in a naval history lustrous in deeds of valor.

Contrary to an impression that has gained currency the Niagara did not sink during the battle. It was not until years later, when the memory of the great victory was fading into forgetfulness that the Niagara found a resting place at the bottom of the lake.

The water at this point is not very deep and the location of the wreck has been well identified. Fortunately, the fact that it has been half immersed in sand and water for the last 40 years has kept its old timbers in an unusually good state of preservation and no doubt is entertained that the vessel can be successfully raised.

At the beginning of the present congress Representative Bates announced his determination to see that a relic of such value should be carefully kept. He did not finally succeed in forcing through the bill and getting the signature of the president till the closing week. It was not difficult to persuade President Roosevelt to give his approval.

The raising of the Niagara should not take a great deal of time and the suggestion has even been made that it be rushed so that the ceremonies attendant on placing the old craft on the lawn of the home may take place on September 10, the ninety-third anniversary of the conflict.

The battle of Lake Erie has always been regarded by Americans as their crowning victory on water in the second struggle with Great Britain. It made the fame of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, born in Rhode Island, and one of the greatest of our early sea fighters.

Perry not only fought both the Lawrence and the Niagara with consummate skill, but he also built them, an achievement not possible to the naval leaders of to-day.

Early in the war he was assigned to go to Lake Erie and build two brigs of war of 500 tons each and 20 guns. So imperative was the haste that timber cut in the forest was put into the ships on the same day.

His force was much depleted and discouraged by illness when the British fleet under the command of the brave Capt. Robert Heriot Barclay appeared in force.

Barclay was a veteran of fine ability, who had been with Nelson at Trafalgar, and had sustained a serious injury there.

His fleet consisted of the Detroit, a new and strongly built ship of 17 guns, all long except two, the Queen Charlotte, the schooner Lady Provost, the brig Hunter, the sloop Little Belt and the schooner Chippewa.

Commodore Perry had at his disposal the Lawrence, his flagship; the Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Trippe, Tigress, Somers, Scorpion, Ohio and Porcupine.

In numbers the American fleet was the stronger, but the British ships were better fighting crafts. Only two of the Americans, the Niagara and the Lawrence, were of the first class.

Furthermore, the enemy enjoyed an advantage in having the long guns, while for the greater part the American ships were equipped with caronnades, which could only carry for a short distance.

Before going into the battle Perry raised on his flagship a standard on which were the words of the heroic Lawrence, for which the ship was named, spoken in his moments of death:

"Don't give up the ship."

The British commander was terribly injured and nearly all his ships were complete wrecks. So impressed was Perry by the valor of the enemy that when the time for surrender came and the enemy's officers came to his flagship, the Niagara, he declined to take their side arms.

His triumph complete, Perry sent to Gen. Harrison this modest message, which remains a classic:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

WEAR STOCKINGS OR WALK.

Order Is Given Women by Street Car Company at Resort.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Women in bathing suits can not ride on the cross-town trolley cars unless they wear stockings. Those wearing half-hose or socks or no covering of any kind to their legs will not be taken on the cars.

This new rule of the company became known this afternoon, when two young women, one of whom wore neither socks nor stockings and the other half-hose, were prevented from boarding a car by the conductor.

"Ladies, you can't ride on this car," declared the conductor.

"What do you mean?" queried one of the women—the one with no stockings.

"Well, ma'am, it's orders," mumbled the conductor.

The girls were left standing in the street and compelled to hire a bus to get to their homes. Women attired in full regulation bathing costumes were allowed the freedom of the cars.

EACH MAN HIS OWN MOTOR BOAT

French Inventor Devises Plan to Supply Human Body with Power.

The French inventor who devised the motor boats has now conceived an adaptation of the petrol power for supplying the human body with mechanical power for propulsion in the water. Every man may thus become his own motor boat.

In order to use the device a person need not be a swimmer, for in addition to its propulsive powers the apparatus is devised to keep the body afloat. A water-tight box containing a little perol engine and a fuel supply is strapped to the user's back.

The inventor thinks the chief use of the apparatus will be in life-saving, for in an emergency the operator has only to start the motor by turning a little crank, sling the box on his back and launch himself in the water.

Many Kinds of Potatoes.

Hampden, Mass.—Deacon John N. Isham, who has been cultivating two or three strains of potatoes for half a century, recently decided to introduce in his patch a few other varieties. On one seed farm in North Middleboro he found 825 named and numbered kinds, not including this year's seedlings, resulting from crossing native stock with a hardy South American potato. Deacon Isham, after learning what a complex proposition the potato breeder faces and being informed that not more than one in 100 new strains is an improvement over the plain everyday potato which New England has produced since the days of the Pilgrims, concluded that the old-time "spuds" are good enough for him.

Milk Fed Pumpkin Amazes.

Bloomington, Ill. — A milk fed pumpkin is the latest development in agricultural circles. Two pumpkins, grown on the same vine, were on exhibition at the Tazewell county fair. They stood side by side, but one was ten times larger than the other. The giant was given a pint of milk per day, a hole being cut in the vine which was attached to the stem. The milk was completely absorbed over night. The small brother attained natural growth, but the milk fed weighed 100 pounds.

WILL ENTER CABINET

JAMES R. GARFIELD TO GET METCALF'S PLACE.

Secretary of Department of Commerce and Labor to Retire and Son of Former President Is Slated for the Post.

Washington.—The next change in the cabinet will be the retirement of Victor H. Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor.

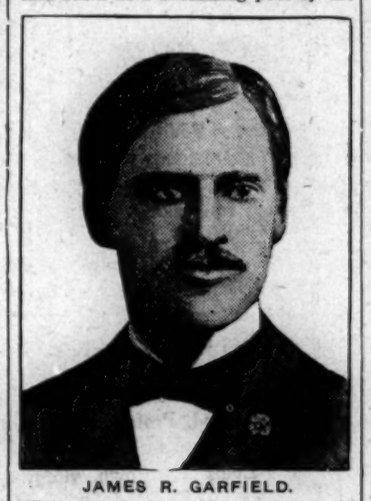
This is the prediction of a man who stands close enough in the confidence of President Roosevelt to give the statement the fullest measure of credibility.

James R. Garfield will probably succeed Secretary Metcalf, giving up his present place as commisisoner of corporations. This is the present programme.

It is no news that President Roosevelt entertains a very high opinion of Commisisoner Garfield. He has been much impressed and pleased by the latter's work in collecting facts in regard to the beef trust and the Standard Oil trust. In fact, he credits half the success of Attorney General Moody's prosecutions to the start they received by the data gathered under the careful and assiduous Mr. Garfield.

Garfield was born in October, 1865, in the house at Mentor that became famous as the mecca of political pilgrims during the presidential campaign of 1880. He was therefore 16 years old when his father, President Garfield, died in September, 1881.

A story they still relate at the White House deals with the use of a fountain basin as a swimming pool by the Garfield boys and a party of their chums on a hot summer night. That exercise was followed by a function in the east room. It was an Indian war dance. It all happened on an evening when the chief magistrate of the nation was absent from home.



JAMES R. GARFIELD.
(The Work of the Commissioner of Corporations Has Pleased the President.)

Like his father, Garfield began his political career as a member of the Ohio state senate. Then he became a member of the United States civil service commission. When the bureau of corporations of the department of labor was created Garfield was placed at the head of it by President Roosevelt.

Garfield's elevation to the cabinet would make him the third son of a president to receive that distinction. The first was John Quincy Adams, who was secretary of state under Monroe. Adams also served in the house and senate, and a term as president.

Robert Todd Lincoln served as secretary of war during the Garfield-Arthur administrations. He was afterward minister to England and is now president of the Pullman company and lives in Chicago.

Trades That Kill.

The latest compilations which have been made show that the air in cutlery factories is laden with invisible metal-dust, and this, being carried into the lungs, causes asthma and consumption. The steel-grinders, bending over their work, inhale such huge quantities of metal-dust that they rarely live beyond the age of 40. All metal trades are very hazardous, and phthisis or tubercular affections and respiratory diseases are the penalties of these pursuits. The rate of mortality amongst brewers is 50 per cent. greater than that among men of ordinary callings. Gout is an enemy which makes itself sorely felt in this occupation. Bakers, too, are more than normally subject to premature death. In the flour there is a very small microbe, which has its effect on the teeth, and attacks the drums of the ears, causing deafness.

Britain's Useless Land.

No other empire in the world owns so much absolutely useless territory as the British. Banks Land, Prince Albert Land, Victoria and Baffin Land, with hundreds of other Arctic islands and lands, are at present quite useless.

Coat Made from 1,200 Rabbits' Ears.

A coat which has been placed on exhibition in a London furrier's shop is made out of 1,200 rabbit ears, which have been sewed together in such a manner as to make a serviceable waterproof coat.

Czar's Cosmopolitan Family.

Under the scepter of the czar of Russia live 38 different nationalities, each speaking its own language, which is foreign to all others.

FIRST LADY OF FRANCE.

Success of President Fallieres Due to His Wife.

Paris.—Probably the greatest distinction of Mme Fallieres, wife of the president of France, is that, falling in love with her in their early years led the future statesman to brace up and study law, and so make a man of himself.

Disliking application to books, M. Fallieres had been sent from his country home to Paris to study law, but was sadly lacking in scholarship and went home disgraced. His father, who was a clerk of a petty court, and his grandfather, who was a village blacksmith, were more than ever discouraged about him, but to their surprise he buckled down to study his law books with great zeal. It was because he had found the future Mme Fallieres while in Paris and was eager to be situated so as to set up housekeeping.

MME. FALLIERES.
(Wife of the President of France.)

Not long after he passed his law examinations with flying colors.

Mme Fallieres' character and career are of the sort that, while useful and admirable, do not make any great showing in the publications of the day. She is a woman of strong domestic tastes and has never made the least effort to shine in society, any more than has her everyday husband of peasant origin and peasant's tastes. She is not above accompanying her cook to market.

Needless to say, President and Mme Fallieres represent the provincial elements of their country rather than the gay city which so often is accepted as pretty nearly the whole thing of France. Life in the capital is not especially attractive to her.

She has reared a son and a daughter. The former is a lawyer of great promise. The daughter, who is 31 years old, has declined several offers of marriage, saying that her one desire is to remain at home and look after her father and mother in their latter years. Beside their own children three nephews of President Fallieres, early left orphans, live in their family.

While President Fallieres is conspicuously of the anticlerical party, Mme Fallieres is a devout Catholic.

BUST OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Work of Sculptor-Soldier Is Presented to Virginia.

Norfolk, Va.—A bust of Capt. John Smith executed by Gen. Baden-Powell, the famous English soldier, the hero of Mafeking, which was presented by the soldier-sculptor to the state of Virginia, has arrived at Richmond, where it will be placed permanently in the state capitol. The bust comes to Virginia as a most interesting and appropriate gift just at this time, when preparations are in progress for the Jamestown centennial exposition of 1907, which will commemorate the first permanent English settlement in America, brought about through the courage and abilities of John Smith as a colonizer.

Bust of Capt. Smith.

Gen. Baden-Powell, who made the bust, comes from the same stock as the redoubtable colonizer, his family being the direct descendants of a brother of the captain's. His ability as a sculptor has long been demonstrated by the favorable comment unanimously given by art critics and the liberal offers made for its purchase by collectors. Possessed of unlimited means, however, the proper placing of the bust was the important point with its creator.

A Costly Strike.

After lasting eleven months, the strike at Llanhilleth colliery, the largest in Monmouth, Eng., has ended, and the men have returned to work. It is estimated that the strike has cost over $2,550,000, of which some $150,000 has been paid by the Miners' federations in strike pay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

No. 26,479, Equity Doc. 58

Rebecca S. Nichols versus John Harrison Nichols, et al.

The object of this suit is to have partition, by sale, of lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the subdivision of John Henry Nichols' land at Brightwood, District of Columbia, being a part of a tract of land called Peters' Mill Seat, said property being bounded on the 14th Street Road, and the land belonging to A. White and that of Dr. Charles Stone, said lots being more fully and accurately described in the plat of the aforesaid subdivision by B. D. Carpenter, surveyor, dated July 13, A. D., 1892; and the said subdivision being further described as the tract of land conveyed by deed dated August 31st, A. D., 1892, by Walter M. Moreland, et al., to John H. Nichols, said deed being fully recorded in Liber 1803 at folio 88, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 18th day of September, 1906, ordered that the defendants, John Harrison Nichols, Catherine Nichols, Howard E. Nichols, Nellie Nichols, Clarence H. Nichols, Adelaide Nichols, Effie J. Curry, ——— Curry, Lulu R. Fernandez and Mary Nichols cause their cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in the case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and The Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh, Chief Justice

True Copy. Test:
J. R. Young, Clerk.
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ON TO WASHINGTON TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., 1906.

Dear Brethren,

Greeting—I take the liberty to greet you to call your attention to the approaching Annual Session of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention of America, to be held October 23 to 28, 1906, at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Rev. P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor.

1. We anticipate a large gathering of the Brotherhood with happy greetings from every State in the Union, by some of the best brain,, the best speakers, the best workers of the race from a religious and educational standpoint.

2. Because the convention was organized and received its first welcome in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, from the American greatest President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and we always like to visit the place that gave us birth.

3. This convention was founded by the call of Dr. Drew, one of the greatest colored evangelists of the age, who is the founder and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, and who had on foot a project to build one of the largest negro churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people. He has raised and banked nearly $3,000 towards its erection. His present church membership is 2,000.

4. A few of the great pulpit orators that will be heard are Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., President of the Baptist Convention of the State of New Jersey; educational sermon, Rev. A. M. Lewis, D.D., pastor of the great Metropolitan Baptist Church, of Pensa.; doctrinal, Rev. W. M. Davenport, President of Eastern Shore College, Va.; temperance, Rev. Wm. Perry, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, of N. J.; missionary, Rev. W. W. Wines, Jr., of Va.; Introductory sermon; Addresses by Senator S. G. Newsome, of N. C.; Hon. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, Director-General of Negro Exhibit; and Rev. R. B. Robinson, D.D., President of Negro Christian Congress of America.

5. Therefore we appeal to all Christian workers and extend a cordial invitation to them to come and join the Convention and help save the world for Christ by sending missionaries to Africa. Send your contribution to Rev. Solomon Pollard, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission. All churches and societies are requested to elect delegates. Board and lodging will be furnished free to delegates only.

Don't forget the Watch-word, $5,000 United Grand Rally. Sunday, October 21 and 28. For information call or address, Simon P. W. Drew, President, 2014 8th street, N. W., Washington. E. N. McNaniels, Corresponding Secretary.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Te Afro-American Council will meet in New York city October 9, 10, and 11 of next month. It wil be one of the largest gatherings of representative colored men that has ever assembled in this country. The meeting will be held in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 53d street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Everybody should attend.

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ARMY MARCHES TOO LONG.

Gen. McCaskey Says Infantry Branch Disapproves Unnecessary Tramp.

Washington.—Long marches in the infantry branch of the army, as provided for in recent orders, pertaining to annual camps of instruction, are disapproved by Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, commanding the southwestern division, in his annual report to the war department. The recent orders, he says, will have a decided and disastrous effect upon reenlistments.

Commenting upon the general dissatisfaction, Gen. McCaskey says: "The practice marches as now ordered and the prospect of a repetition of this summer's long encampments and the extended marches incident thereto are looked upon as an unnecessary hardship. American soldiers are thinking men and reason to the effect that while any hardship that is necessary will be endured, those not necessary will be evaded. It is believed that the infantry soldier upon reenlistment will be found in the coast artillery.

"I am of the opinion that camps of instruction as now conducted are too long in duration. Three weeks in camp should be sufficient. Marches should be less than 100 miles; anything beyond this is unnecessary and is disapproved of by the majority of officers and men whom I have interviewed on the subject."

BAD SINGING OPENS JAIL DOOR.

Woman Prisoner's Vocalization Annoys—Release Demanded.

Oswego, Kan.—The singing of Mary Weathers was too bad, even for the county jail, and Mary's term of imprisonment has been cut short, on the condition that she and her alleged voice leave the county.

Mary is a lady of color who has spent the greater part of the last two years in the local bastile. This did not keep down her spirits, however, for Mary would sing anywhere, and all the time. At least that was what she called it, but the people living in the vicinity of the jail have other and not such pleasant names for the sounds that were wafted through the bars into their homes. Mary's voice had the capacity of a steamboat whistle and her musical education had been neglected.

The combination wore on the nerves of the people on the outside and they descended upon the county commissioners demanding Mary's exile. Mary immediately shook the dust of Oswego from her feet, ignorant of the reason for her release. No one would tell her. They feared Mary might want to be paid for going should she learn

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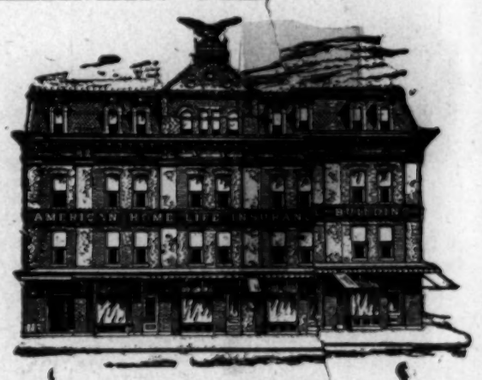

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